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CEMA READY FOR COOPERATION WITH COMMON MARKET

AU181720 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 15-16 Jun 85 pp 1, 6

[Text] PAP, Brussels -- PAP Correspondent Marek Fijalowski writes: On 14 June, CEMA proposed to establish relations and to develop cooperation with the Common Market.

This proposal was made in a letter sent by V. Sychev, secretary of the CEMA Executive Committee, to Jacques Delors, chairman of the Common Market Commission. The letter was delivered by Stanislaw Matosek, Polish ambassador in Brussels, on 14 June.

At present, Poland holds the Chairmanship of CEMA.

The letter also proposes that CEMA and the Common Market issue a joint declaration on a summit meeting.

According to a Common Market press communique, Jacques Delors declared that "the Common Market has never departed from its constructive attitude vis-a-vis the CEMA countries and that there has always been a political resolve to establish advantageous relations with CEMA. He also expressed his satisfaction with the present offer to resume a dialogue."

Delors announced that his commission will examine CEMA proposals with the greatest attention and will hold profound discussions in this connection with the Common Market countries.

BRIEFS

S&T COMMITTEE SESSION -- Belgrade, June 19 (TANJUG) -- The 32d session of the Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) ended in Belgrade this evening. The three-day session, in which the delegations of the ten CMEA member-states took part, was devoted to a complex programme of scientific-technical development through the year 2000. The session devoted the utmost attention to the introduction of electronics in the industries, automation, the development of nuclear engergy, new materials and technologies, and bio-technology, as the priority areas, the head of the Yugoslav delegation which attended the session under he 1964 agreement, Yugoslavia's permanent representative to the CMEA Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation Miljenko Zrelec, told TANJUG after the session ended work. [Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1946 GMT 19 Jun 85 LD]

COMPUTER CONFERENCE ENDS -- The scientific conference of the organization established by the academies of sciences of the socialist countries, MISON-111, has ended in Budapest. The preparation of the organization's most demanding program, the elaboration of a joint automatic information system, began a few years ago. The organization's aim is to create cooperation in the area of the exchange of social sciences information. At present there are about 300,000 bits of data in the joint data bank and according to the plans the partners wish to increase the stock of information with 60-70,000 bits of data annually. According to the plans, this data base connects up in the form of direct computer dialogue (on-line) between the Social Sciences Information Institute in Moscow and the partner institutes. The on-line connection is already in operation with the CSSR and Bulgaria. [Excerpts] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Jun 85 p 5 AU]

U.S., USSR ENVOYS TO STOCKHOLM TALKS INTERVIEWED

LD191914 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Stockholm, June 19 (MTI) -- The heads of the Soviet and United States' delegations participating in the Stockholm conference, ambassadors Oleg Grinyevskiy and James Goodby, granted interviews to Sandor Pirityi, MTI's special correspondent in Stockholm. The following is a review. In reply to questions James Goodby discussed certain elements of the U.S. negotiation position. Now, too, it was clear from the ambassador's statement that the United States continues to give priority to discussion of issues of military technique in Stockholm, as against the elaboration of agreements of a political nature aimed at strengthening security and confidence.

In connection with what were originally Western proposals having purely military technique projections the head of the American delegation expressed his conviction that if they are accepted then through them it would become possible to establish confidence if the states could continuously confirm and demonstrate that there are no ulterior motives behind their normal military activity, and that they do not want to use force on international level.

The military confidence building measures, he added, within the framework of which the states provide a mutual guarantee that their military activity conducted in peacetime is of a normal, routine nature, will make developments more predictable and foreseeable. In a case to the contrary, the elements of suddenness, of being threatened and anxiety become emphasized.

In drawing this conclusion the American diplomat sidestepped a fact which is otherwise admitted by no few Atlantic pact military leaders, namely, that it was precisely NATO leadership which built the elements of unpredictability into Europe's military strategy. This is why it is unwilling, among other things, to renounce the right to first strike with nuclear weapons which quite understandably increases the anxieties of the peoples of the continent and their feeling of being threatened. It would help to remedy this if the Stockholm conference were also to accept political confidence-building measures.

James Goodby was optimistic in his statement on the conference. As he said, he saw "common ground" as a common way of approach which could lead to a successful conclusion. He was of the opinion that there was a political will for success on the part of almost all states. In addition, the objectives of the Stockholm conference were more modest than those of other forums of negotiation, and so the chances for agreement might be objectively better.

The U.S. diplomat gave a positive evaluation of the establishment and good work of the working groups at the Stockholm conference, of the fact that they were also concerned intensively with military issues.

In his address in Dublin in June of last year President Reagan drew the conclusion that the American side was willing to negotiate on the preclusion of international coercion if the USSR were to "seriously examine" the U.S. concepts on confidence-building measures. He was dissatisfied that up till then the Soviet Union had not entered that "two-way street".

To this it should be added that it truly had not, since the recommended "transparency" of military activity was not to include the continental area of the United States which makes up the main NATO force, or to the huge network of foreign bases of the [word indistinct] at the same time the leading NATO powers continue to be unwilling to undertake an obligation with international legal effect to preclude force, which is a rational demand on the part of the socialist countries.

The head of the U.S. delegation then said that the United States wanted to maintain good working relations with the Soviet Union to prevent an unintended war. "There will always be differences of views between the two powers," he said, "there will be competition as well, but we can guide and control relations to prevent a confrontation which would lead to conflict..."

Finally, Ambassador James Goodby replied to the question of whether or not Europe could be treated separately from the point of view of security policy. While stressing the need for individual judgement he cited the example that the banning of chemical weapons was a global issue and here, in his view, there was no place for a separate European approach. With respect to the European balance of intermediate range nuclear devices, he called for a rather one-sided consideration. However, as far as conventional forces were concerned, he pointed out, Europe was the area with a huge concentration of forces characterized by lively military activity, and for this reason a regional approach was justified in this sense. Agreement must be reached on the forces in Europe, but to reduce the risk of war the factor to consider in Stockholm was not ability but activity, in the view of the U.S. diplomat.

MTI's correspondent turned to Oleg Grinyevskiy, head of the USSR delegation and asked him to draw a half-time balance of the session and light up certain problems on the conference agenda related to military detente.

During the time, the Soviet diplomat pointed out, certain positive work has been done in Stockholm. We must primarily list the establishment of the working groups among the assets of the conference. The debate held in them has been an opportunity for a deeper-reaching examination of the confidence building measures recommended. "Now we know more about one another's opinions, and the roads leading to agreement and the difficulties of reaching a consensus both appear more clearly. But it has to be said straight out that the conference has not yet yielded any practical results. It has not been possible to shift from the mutual delivery of addresses to negotiations in the strict sense of the term."

According to Ambassador Grinyevskiy, the USSR and the socialist countries have done everything so that the conference do its work in an objective way, that it take effective measures to help to make the European political atmosphere a more healthy one. That is what was aimed at by their comprehensive proposals for political and military confidence building.

In the current international situation the chief Soviet delegate termed the socialist initiative to conclude a treaty on rejection of force and on maintaining peaceful relations among countries to be a particularly important one. New and concrete socialist proposals were presented on limiting and making advance announcements of major land, sea and air military exercises. "These," he added, "are serious measures which could lead to military detente in Europe. The socialist countries are open to honest negotiations based on equality."

In answer to the question of how the behaviour of the non-European states at the Stockholm conference can be evaluated, Oleg Grinyevskiy concerned himself with the United States. He pointed out that although the U.S. was forced to give its approval to debating the issue of precluding force, a matter raised by the socialist states, for the moment there are no signs that Washington intends to seriously concern itself with solving this international issue of major significance.

The Soviet ambassador stressed the view that the United States had come empty-handed to this round, too, and will be satisfied with general statements, having no intention to deal seriously with any significant confidence building measures in the military area. The U.S. proposals, he added, are for the time being, pointing in quite the opposite direction, aimed at reconnaissance of the military activity of the Warsaw Treaty members, at gaining one-sided advantages.

The next question was related to the influence of the international situation on the work of the Stockholm conference. In his reply the Soviet diplomat noted that no session, including this one, ever worked in a vacuum. Its work was being stamped by what was happening outside the conference hall. The arms race on the earth, particularly as regards nuclear arms, the plans to extend it to outer space, the continuing West European deployment of United States missiles with nuclear warheads are of course, not assisting the elaboration of confidence building measures in Stockholm, but this does not mean that the participants in the conference may sit with arms folded, waiting until the Geneva negotiations succeed.

"The Stockholm conference has its own important tasks: Effective measures have to be elaborated and accepted to reduce the hazard of military confrontation and to strengthen security confidence in Europe, and if that is in order then a favourable atmosphere will evolve for the work of the rest of the international bodies," stressed Oleg Grinyevskiy.

In reply to a further question, he confirmed the opinion of the socialist countries that greater daring can be used in seeking possibilities of an agreement which would yield a unified alloy of sweeping political measures and confidence building measures in the military area that are to be mutually accepted.

Finally, the head of the USSR delegation discussed the relationship between confidence building measures in the military field and disarmament. "I would not set the two at odds," he said. "The creation of an atmosphere of confidence, and progress in the area of disarmament are two factors which can have a reciprocally favourable influence on one another. A growth in confidence can be favourable to the atmosphere of negotiation just as concrete disarmament achievements can create a greater confidence in relations among states.

"I think," concluded Ambassador Oleg Grinyevskiy, "that the Stockholm conference is one of those international forums intended to break the vicious circle of confrontation -- arms race, a vicious circle which in some places means a chain of hazardously aggressive foreign policy methods and forms of behaviour."

COMMISSIONS PREPARE FOR PARLIAMENT SESSION

AU191219 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Tirana, June 19 (ATA) -- In continuation of the preparations for the seventh session of the tenth legislature of the People's Assembly, the meetings of the permanent commissions of industry, agriculture, health-communal services, education-culture, plan-budget, Juridical Commission and Foreign Affairs Commission were held recently.

The Industry Commission analyzed the increase of production of mass consumer goods, including small and minor articles, as well as the delivery and processing of the vegetables and fruits in order to meet ever better the needs of the people. The participants assessed the hitherto achievements of the working people of light and foodstuff industry, who under the leadership of the party and on the basis of the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha have extended the range of products from one year to another and have fulfilled the needs of the market.

In the meeting of Agriculture Commission the deputies dwelt particularly on the analysis and implementation of the very important decisions recently taken by the political bureau of the Central Committee of the party on ensuring the fodder, on the growth of meat production and on the further improvement of the supply of the people.

The deputies of the Health-Communal Services Commission examined in particular the work done for the extension and improvement of the communal services in the countryside, and the measures for the further raising of the level of these services.

The Education-Culture Commission laid the stress on the great work done by the party to create ever better conditions for the extension and the mass character of education in the countryside. To this end, a wide network of kindergartens, 8 grade school and secondary schools has been formed. In order to meet the future needs, even more beautiful school buildings will be set up with state investments in all our villages.

The meeting of the Plan-Budget Commission examined the results attained in the fulfilment of the tasks of the five-month period and the expected results of the first half of the year. The deputies assessed the successes attained in the branches of social production as a result of the support for the revolutionary initiative "Standard Bearers in the Implementation of the Teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha".

Important problems were tackled also by the Foreign Affairs Commission and the Juridical Commission.

BCP CC POLITBURO APPROVES ZHIVKOV VISIT TO USSR

AU191814 Sofia BTA in English 1746 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Sofia, June 19 (BTA) -- The Politburo on the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party was briefed by Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, on his friendly working visit to the Soviet Union, made at the beginning of this month at the invitation of the CC of the CPSU, of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet and of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers.

The Politburo expressed their profound satisfaction at the results of the talks held between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Emphasis was laid on the enormous significance of the document they signed: The Long-Term Programme on the Promotion of Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation Between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic for the Period up to the Year 2000. The competent state and economic ties were assigned to map out concrete measures to ensure the successful realization of the programme.

The Politburo of the CC of the BCP assessed Mr Todor Zhivkov's friendly working visit to the Soviet Union as another remarkable contribution to the deepening Bulgaro-Soviet friendship and to the further implementation of the line of all-round cooperation and interaction between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the U.S.S.R., pursued jointly by the BCP and the CPSU for the welfare of the Bulgarian and the Soviet people, for strengthening the unity and cohesion of the brotherly socialist community, in the interest of the cause of world peace, international security and mutually advantageous cooperation.

TESTIMONY 'DEMOLISHES' ANTI-BULGARIAN SLANDERS

AU192004 Sofia BTA in English 1810 GMT 19 Jun 85

["New Heavy Blows Dealt at The 'Bulgarian Connection'"- BTA headline]

[Text] Rome, June 19 (BTA special correspondent Nencho Khranov and BTA correspondent Khristo Petrov) -- Today's 15th hearing of the second trial in the papal assassination attempt saw fresh heavy blows dealt at the NATO special services-fabricated slanderous theory of a "Bulgarian connection". By the end of the hearing Mehmet Ali Agca, entangled in his own lies and contradictions, admitted that in March and April 1982 he had met in the Ascoli Piceno prison with the notorious Italian jobber Francesco Pazienza, one of the main figures in the "Super Sismi" subversive group, a branch of the Italian secret services. Probably it is not by chance that the criminal went off with his "repentance" on May 1, 1982 i.e. following precisely these meetings. "Pazienza asked me," Agca said, "to cooperate with certain embassies and promised me freedom and a French passport in return."

This blunt statement by the criminal about his meeting the Comi. A-linked [as received] Pazienza points to the source of the "Bulgarian connection" frame-up. In only four days, after the disclosures by Pandico, one of the Neapolitan Camorra ringleaders, who described the way Agca was recruited and who prompted his "self-confessions", this is the latest proof which demolishes the slanders about some Bulgarian involvement in the attack.

Today's hearing will be also remembered for shedding additional light on the "Turkish connection" to the shooting in St Peter's Square, for revealing the role played by the neofascist terrorist organisation of the "Grey Wolves" in the plot to kill the pope. The criminal Agca made an important disclosure. He said that another "Grey Wolf", one called Akif, had operated together with him and his alleged accomplice Oral Celik in St Peter's Square. Akif carried the panic bombs, the letting off of which was to enable the assailants to make their escape in the commotion.

Agca was asked several times who was the addressee of the "S.O.S. signals" he was sending from his cell and by his coded testimony in the courtroom and who he had expected to help him. The criminal refused to answer. Another unanswered question was about Agca's current sustenance. He is one of the few prisoners in Italy who have no incomes of their own. By the way, Giovanni Pandico provided the answer a couple of days ago in his interview for L'ESPRESSO magazine. He explained that the Camorra had bought clothes for the neofascist Turkish assassin, had procured a TV set and a wall-to-wall carpet for his cell, had made him a present of books and Italian dictionaries and had provided an "Italian teacher" in the person of the Red Brigades agent provocateur Giovanni Senzani.

Further on the court read the evidence given by the "Grey Wolf" and terrorist living in the Federal Republic of Germany Yalcin Oezbey given before the investigators in Rome and before the West German police. This testimony which abounds in slanders against Bulgaria is noteworthy for a number of disclosures.

Oezbey revealed the nature of the organisation of the "Grey Wolves" and the motives of the accomplices and aids of Agca -- Sener, Celik and others, in particular. Their aim was to assist the extreme rightist party of Turks in the struggle against communism and the left-wing forces in Turkey. They had set themselves the (?same) aims in West Germany. Agca has also received money in Turkey from this organisation in order to buy himself land. The organisation has also paid the bribes for his escape from prison.

The assertion of Oezbey that after the papal assassination attempt Celik went to Stuttgart where he told him the details of the attempt is indicative. It traverses the "assumptions" and the suggestions of Agca that his accomplice had escaped "with a Bulgarian T.I.R. truck" and that "now he was probably in Bulgaria". The evidence given on the preparation of the papal assassination attempt in Istanbul, where at a meeting in a cafe the question of what would be a greater blow of the "Grey Wolves" -- to organise an attempt on the life of the pope or on the life of the head of the Armenian Orthodox Church -- was discussed, is also of interest. Here a new name was mentioned -- that of a certain young man with the alias of Akif, who insisted on the organising of an attempt on the life of the pope for "ideological motives". This same Akif, according to the evidence, took part in the attempt in St. Peter's Square.

Interestingly enough, Investigating Magistrate Martella has failed to notice the trials of these pieces of evidence leading to the "Grey Wolves." He had even dismissed them from his indictment as being "illegible".

That is how it came to Mehmet Ali Agca's sensational confessions today that one more "Grey Wolf", Akif, had been with him in St. Peter's Square and was assigned with letting the panic bombs off. (And yet, until yesterday the criminal had contended that these two bombs were in Celik's briefcase but for some reason unknown to him his accomplice had failed to detonate the bombs). Akif is said to have been a "Grey Wolf" terrorist who had committed several attacks in Turkey on clubs of "centripolitical [as received] parties".

Agca revealed that his accomplice flew in Rome from Frankfurt on May 10, 1981 together with Oral Celik. The three of them then met up in Piazza Indipendenza. In (?his pre-trial) testimony before Martella, Agca had described this meeting as having involved "the Bulgarian diplomats", who have mysteriously vanished in his new version.

Agca indicated his accomplice Akif on one of the photos presented to him by the court and encircled his face in red.

The problem came later when despite all efforts of the presiding judge, the criminal refused to disclose the real identity of his aider. Agca obstinately concealed the real name of Akif and his present whereabouts. Also in tune with this discreetness is the fact that the St. Peter's Square hitman did inform on his "cordial friend" Oral Celik, even though with a delay of one year, while now four years later, he would try to cover up the involvement of the other "Grey Wolf" Akif. Those present in the courtroom started asking themselves whether some "Grey Wolves" leader hides behind this alias.

All this led to the unexpected confession of Agca to his connections with Pazienza. When he was shown the photograph of Omer Ay, he said that this was not Akif and that he had learnt of the existence of Omer Ay later in prison. Then Antonov's counsel for the defence, Consolo, asked him: "From whom did you learn of his existence?"

The answer was unexpected: "From Francesco Pazienza". This made the presiding judge order the replay of the tape recording. Once again the answer was "From Francesco Pazienza".

Immediately Santiapichi put the question: "Have you really met Pazienza?" In response the criminal made his confession.

Many questions are still open for explanation at the following hearings of the court: What were the relations between Agca and Pazienza, what did he want from the Turkish terrorist in exchange for freedom and the French passport. How did the preparation of the three terrorists for the attempt between May 10 and 13, 1981 take place and where was Akif hiding during that time? With whom did he meet and was there a fourth "Grey Wolf" at the scene of the crime? Weren't there too many candidates for "escape" from St. Peter's Square with Antonov's "blue car" and with the "Bulgarian T.I.R. truck"?

The answers to these questions will probably further undermine the fabricated "Bulgarian connection" and will more clearly outline the trial to the organisation of the "Grey Wolves" and their masters. It should be made clear before the world who are the real perpetrators of this loathsome crime which, as a result of the provocation of the NATO special services, was related with the names of Bulgarian citizens and with socialist Bulgaria. The truth should be clarified to the end.

EDUCATIONAL AGREEMENT WITH YUGOSLAVIA SIGNED

AU191324 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0630 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] Sofia, June 15 (TANJUG) -- A programme was signed here last night on five-year scientific cooperation between the University in Skopje, Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and the Sofia University. The programme was signed by Professor Dr. Hristo Andonov-Poljanski, rector of the Skopje University, and by Rector of the Sofia University and Academy member Georgi Bliznakov. The programme provides for exchanges of visits of lecturing professors in several sciences, the drawing up of 12 joint scientific projects, and exchanges of student groups to be engaged in practical production.

AIR COMMUNICATIONS AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH INDIA

AU190848 Sofia BTA in English 0651 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Sofia, Jun 19 (BTA) -- An air communication agreement was signed here yesterday between Bulgaria and India. This agreement establishes for the first time the right of Bulgarian and Indian airlines to sign concrete deals for opening of lines and for development of the cooperation in the servicing of their planes. This agreement, which is in concord with the convention of the Civil Aviation International Organization, allows the granting of rights of trade on bilateral basis, the dropping of certain taxes and the easing of certain conditions of the air transport regime.

STOICHKOV RECEIVES MOZAMBIQUE DELEGATION

AU171842 Sofia BTA in English 1817 GMT 17 June 85

[Text] Sofia, June 17 (BTA -- Today Mr Grigor Stoichkov deputy premier and minister of construction and settlement organisation, co-chairman of the Bulgaro-Mozambican Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation, received Mr Edgard Ribeiro, director at Mozambique's Ministry of Constructuion and deputy co-chairman of the committee. They discussed the state of bilateral economic and techno-scientific contacts and considered measures for their further activation.

REAGAN REMARKS ON TWA HIJACK, U.S. STANCE VIEWED

LD191916 Prague International Service in English 1630 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] The President made it clear that the United States would neither negotiate with the hijackers on their conditions nor insist on any other country to meet these conditions. What other country he had in mind is obvious: It was Israel, which holds captive 700 Arab Shi'ites deported from war-torn Lebanon. These prisoners face charges of armed resistance against the Israeli occupation and Amal wants them freed in exchange for the freedom of the American hostages.

One thing is for sure, air piracy and terrorism is general are deplorable phenomena, but the U.S. reaction appears to be totally unacceptable. The Amal leader, Mr Nabih Birri, who also serves as Lebannon's minister of justice, has charged that the United States is not seeking a solution to the hostage crisis. This anyway is corroborated by the fact that U.S. warships are converging on Lebanese shores and the U.S. 6th Fleet landing ships are steaming ahead for the Mediterranean. The indications are that Washington is playing with the idea of misusing the hijack crisis for an intervention in Lebanon.

The President naturally never mentioned this. He argued that any negotiations with the terrorists would create a dangerous precedent for other similar movements to use similar methods. So far so good, but how does this register with the proven fact that the United States itself has become noted for support of many terrorist organizations. Suffice it to recall the meeting of Afghan, Nicaraguan, Kampuchean and Cuban counter-revolutionaries at the base run by the Angolan anti-government organization, National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. That meeting was sponsored by South Africa and the United States in a bid to form a sort of anti-communist league, or, to use the organizer's terminology, an association of freedom fighters.

Washington doesn't seem to have minded that this same UNITA, in March 1982, kidnapped 64 Czechoslovak men, women and children and marched them on a more than 1,000 km trek across Angola. One man died; the last group of captives was repatriated after more than 1 year. In this case the White House kept silent. Until this day it has supported both UNITA and counterrevolutionary bandits in Nicaragua, Afghanistan and Kampuchea. No matter how well they are trying to cover up their actions under the cloak of freedom fighters or a government in exile, terrorism remains their basic approach.

Now, if President Reagan condemns the effort to liberate Amal fighters held in prison because they have resisted the Israeli occupiers he should use the same yardstick even as concerns UNITA and other terrorist movements. But it would be naive to expect him to do so for these bandits and anti-government rebel groups function as America's proxies in many parts of the world.

CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE APPROVES RESOLUTION

LD191354 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] The 15th session of the CPCZ Central Committee continued in Spanish Hall of Prague Castle today with the discussion of the report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on the convening and preparation of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the main tasks of the party in the period before the congress. This report was delivered yesterday by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The deliberations this morning were chaired by Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium.

Comrade Rudolf Peska spoke about the development of work initiative in the Vitkovice concern enterprise to mark the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the CSSR by the Soviet Army. He said that the enterprise has succeeded in ensuring the plan of the 4th year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and that the tasks of the first half of 1985 have also been fulfilled with more success than before. He emphasized that the proposal for the convening of the 17th CPCZ Congress will become a new stimulus for developing the initiative of the working people.

Comrade Vasil Pacuta dealt with experiences from party-political and ideological-educational work in the east Slovak ironworks. He described the deliberations of the membership meetings of the primary party organizations, which will have to lay down clear and concrete tasks for all communists, as an important factor in pushing through CPCZ economic policy. The party organization in the east Slovak ironworks paid great attention to the progress of these meetings.

Comrade Miroslav Slavik said that the South Bohemia party organization is concentrating its efforts on the successful fulfillment of the tasks of the final year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. It is anticipated that during this 5-year period, industrial production in the region will grow by 15 percent and agricultural production by 11-12 percent. The initiative of the working people to mark the 40th anniversary of the liberation of our homeland is the guarantee of a successful start of preparations for the 17th congress and expresses active support for the policy of the party.

Comrade Josef Riman dealt with the contribution of the Czechoslovak and the Slovak Academies of Sciences to the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress in the scientific sphere. He informed the Central Committee about developments in individual science branches. Among other things, he stressed that modern biotechnologies have been successfully started in the CSSR thanks to the fact that primary research has taken note of their emergence in due time.

Comrade Josef Mevald spoke about the topical problems solved by the West Bohemia party organization. He pointed to the low standards of managerial and organizational work, reserves in the utilization of labor force -- in engineering in particular -- and to inconsistent fulfillment of party resolutions. He said that the activity of our entire political system will be raised in the forthcoming precongress period. Communists will have to use this period for overcoming persistent shortcomings.

Comrade Vilma Vrbicka spoke about the application of the leading role of the party and about the utilization of the right of party control in the Orlicke electroengineering works. She mentioned experiences the enterprise had gained in raising the economic effectiveness of the wage system and in personal assessment of technological staff.

Comrade Bohuslav Chnoupek, speaking in the discussion, dwelt on the development of the international situation and the realization of the CPCZ line in the international policy sphere. He expressed full support for the principled, peace-oriented policy of the USSR and other countries of the socialist community in ensuring advantageous external prerequisites for the construction of advanced socialist society. He said a constructive dialogue between states on concrete measures in the political and military spheres is the only course that will lead to averting the danger of a war conflict.

Comrade Jiri Klima said that at the High Bohemia High School of Technology, the scientific-technological policy of the party has met with a positive response and support. This is borne out also by the participation of the college's staff and students in the Prague movement: Let's Combine Science With Production! He also dealt with some problems in the education and practical employment of graduates.

After the discussion, in which contributions were made by 16 comrades, the CPCZ Central Committee unanimously approved the resolution.

The CPCZ Central Cimmittee approved the release of Comrade Vaclav Hajek from the office of leading secretary of the Central Bohemia regional party committee. Comrade Frantisek Hanus was appointed to this office.

HUSAK, CYPRIOT FOREIGN MINISTER HOLD TALKS

LD191440 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, met in Prague Castle today with Yeoryios Iakovou, foreign affairs minister of the Republic of Cyprus, who is currently on an official visit to the CSSR.

During the course of a friendly conversation, they noted that the traditionally good Czechoslovak-Cypriot relations are developing in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence and that there are prerequisites for broadening and deepening them in all spheres.

In discussing international issues, the two statesmen agreed that measures for strengthening confidence, halting the feverish arms buildup, and commencing effective negotiations on disarmament are essential for ensuring world peace. Czechoslovak support for the peaceful solution of the Cypriot problem through negotiations on the basis of respecting the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity, and nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus was also expressed.

KOHL PARTICIPATION IN SILESIAN RALLY CRITICIZED

AU181133 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Jun 85 p 4

[Hannover dispatch by RUDE PRAVO correspondent Vitezslav Havlicek: "A New Revanchist Provocation"]

[Text] The German question remains an open one; Silesia is not lost; Germany is more than the Federal Republic: These few slogans from the Sunday meeting of the Silesian Landsmannschaft in Hannover alone demonstrate that the revanchists have not changed their goals, but, on the contrary, are stepping up their provocations.

The revanchist meeting, which was attended on Sunday evening by Federal Chancellor H. Kohl, marked the climax of the Silesian Landsmannschaft rally that opened in Hannover on Friday under massive protests of the democratic public.

H. Hupka, chairman of the Silesian Landsmannschaft, sarcastically declared that it is not he but Poland that makes territorial claims by demanding recognition of the permanence of the Oder-Neisse border. Despite all evidence of the revanchists' growing arrogance under the new Federal Government and in defiance of demands that he refuse to participate, Federal Chancellor H. Kohl stuck to his decision to address the rally.

"For me it is a matter of course to come among you," H. Kohl declared on Sunday. These words were accompanied by stormy applause from participants in the rally, but some of his other words met with less enthusiasm, such as when he spoke about the validity of the FRG's treaties with Poland and other socialist countries, or when he declared, contradicting H. Hupka, that no territorial claims exist between the FRG and Poland.

In another part of his speech before the gathered revanchists, he claimed that the treaties are valid only for the FRG, not for a future Germany as a whole.

Some of those present provocatively voiced their disapproval when the chancellor spoke about the inevitability of reconciliation. On several occasions the police and to step in aginst the "irreconciliable ones."

No wonder that, after all of this, the chancellor's repeated claims that there is no revanchism in the FRG did not sound very convincing, just as his assurances that demands for a revision of the postwar settlement in Europe do not pose any threat to neighbors also sounded unconvincing.

H. Hupka, chairman of the Landsmannschaft, could not find enough words of praise for H. Kohl's participation in the meeting, which the revanchists rightly view as an expression of his support for their plans. Nothing is lost, he assured those present, inciting them further by making assertions about wrongs they had supposedly suffered.

The participants in the rally took an open stand against those realistic politicians in the FRG who recommended on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the war's end that the FRG Constitution be adjusted to the postwar development and that anachronistic formulations be left out of it.

While the revanchists were drawing up their plans for a revision of the postwar arrangements in Europe, extensive actions of protest were held in Hannover demanding a ban on such provocations.

SLOVAK CONSTRUCTION MINISTRY EXAMINES PROBLEMS

LD191642 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] The representatives of all branches of the Slovak Ministry of Construction met in Bratislava today to discuss the observance of the principles of socialist legality, morality, and discipline, Here is Viliam Racek reporting:

[Racek] The builders thoroughly examined their reserves today. The extensive paper delivered by Construction Minister Dusan Milanek showed the true situation in this branch. There is much to improve in the observance of socialist legality, economic utilization of materials and technology, and work discipline. This was also illustrated by specific facts. For example, in 1984 the value of stolen construction materials amounted to more than Kcs1.5 million. This involved the theft of construction materials, the unauthorized use of vehicles, improper accounting, theft of cash holdings in stores, and so forth. The variety of offenders was also wide: from ordinary to leading workers.

The construction minister named some enterprises: the Pozemne Stavby enterprise in Nitra and Trnava, the central Slovak construction enterprises, and Chemkostav in Hummenne. He also noted that these enterprises were not those with the greatest shortcomings but those which had paid the greatest attention to the Set of Measures for avoiding illegal gain. Comments and complaints from the working people were not ignored either. The highest number of complaints -- as much as 37 percent -- referred to malpractices in work and wage affairs. Nearly the same percentage of comments and complaints concerned theft of property in socialist ownership, misuse of leading positions, rigged economic results, and so forth. The shortcomings also included inadequate standards of internal enterprise management, khozraschot, and of the effectiveness of construction. The builders have incurred accounting losses -- fines and losses arising from poor-quality production amounting to Kcs315 million.

What are the ways out of this situation? In the first place, to strengthen internal enterprise control directly connected with management, to enhance the authority of the chief auditor, and to declare September the month of annual public checks on the protection of property in socialist ownership. All these ways could and should lead to maintaining the good course followed by our construction industry since 1982.

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CULTURE DAYS IN WARSAW

AU171154 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Josef Havlin, CPCZ Central Committee secretary and head of the Czechoslovak delegation to the "Days of CSSR Culture" in the PPR, returned to Prague on 14 June. He had attended the festive opening of this significant event and other cultural-political events, that, have taken place within the framework of the "Days of CSSR Culture" in the PPR.

At the Warsaw airport he was seen off by Waldemar Swirgon, PZPR Central Committee secretary. In Prague he was welcomed by Mikulas Beno, CPCZ Central Committee secretary; Miroslav Mueller, CPCZ Central Committee department head; and other representatives. Andrzej Jedynak, ambassador of the PPR to the CSSR, was also present.

SED-SPD CHEMICAL DISARMAMENT AGREEMENT REACHED

Joint Communique

LD191907 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1143 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Bonn, 19 Jun (ADN) -- The text of the joint SED-SPD communique is as follows:

As a result of a talk on 14 March 1984 between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the SPD Bundestag Group and deputy chairman of the SPD, a working group for exploring the possibilities for the creation of a zone free from chemical weapons in Europe was formed.

It consisted of, on behalf of the SED: Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Dr Manfred Uschner, deputy director of an SED Central Committee department; Prof Karl Heinz Lohs, director of the Chemical Toxology Research Department of the GDR Academy of Sciences; Karl-Heinz Wagner, member of the staff of the SED Central Committee; Klaus-Dieter Ernst, section chief in the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and on behalf of the SPD: Karsten D. Voigt, chiarman of the Working Group for Chemical Disarmament, chairman of the Working Group for Foreign Policy of the SPD Bundestag Group, member of the SPD Bundestag Group Executive Committee and of the SPD Executive Committee; Egon Bahr, chairman of the Subcommittee for Disarmament and Arms Control in the German Bundestag and member of the SPD Presidium; Dr Hermann Scheer, chairman of the Working Group for Disarmament and Arms Control of the SPD Bundestag Group and member of the SPD Council; and Dr Uwe Stehr, expert on disarmament and arms control of the SPD Bundestag Group.

The working group met six times. As a result, a "Framework for an Agreement on the Establishment of a Zone Free of Chemical Weapons in Europe," which the SED Politburo, on the proposal of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee; and the SPD Presidium, on the proposal of Willy Brandt, SPD Chairman, Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the SPD Bundestag Group, reviewed, has been approved.

The working group was guided in its consultations by the obligations formulated in Article 5 of the Basic Treaty and by the responsibility of those involved to the effect that war should never again emanate from German soil and that instead peace must issue from German soil.

The agreement represents a framework for government negotiations and is intended to promote and encourage negotiations by the governments, which it cannot replace.

The two sides are convinced that they have thus created conditions for the achievement of a treaty on a chemical weapons-free zone in Europe within the foreseeable future. The two sides are convinced that such a zone will assist the Geneva negotiations on a global ban on chemical weapons and will constitute an important step for the concrete progress of detente, disarmament and confidence for the establishment of joint security in Europe.

The two sides have agreed to submit the results of their work

-- to the governments of their states,

-- to make them available to interested governments and parties,

-- to present them to the United Nations, and especially to the Geneva disarmament conference.

The two sides have agreed to continue the talks on arms limitation and disarmament and explore in particular proposals for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in Europe in accordance with the suggestion of the Palme Commission.

Signed: H. Axen

Text of Draft Agreement

LD192204 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1151 GMT 19 Jun 85

["Framework for an Agreement on the Establishment of a Zone Free From Chemical Weapons in Europe" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Bonn, 19 Jun (ADN) -- The text of the draft for an agreement on the creation of a chemical weapon-free zone in Europe is as follows:

Preamble

In the endeavor to counter the arms race and the resulting danger to peace in Europe and the world, in time and effectively, and to bring about gradual and stable joint security at the lowest possible level of arms and armed forces,

Concerned at the dangers deriving from chemical weapons that exist at present and at the new developments in weapons technology in these weapons of mass destruction, which would create new dimensions of the threat to mankind and make disarmament agreements considerably more difficult,

Determined to achieve a comprehensive and worldwide ban on chemical weapons and to promote the realization of this goal through regional measures,

In the intention of returning to detente through arms limitation and disarmament, the states concerned conclude the following treaty in accordance with the decisions of the United Nations, the Geneva Protocol of 1925 and the Helsinki Final Act:

1. A zone free from chemical weapons will be established in Europe.

Extent of the Zone

2. a) The extent of this zone should at first encompass central Europe as defined by the states of NATO and the Warsaw Pact for the Vienna negotiations (Belgium, the CSSR, the GDR, the FRG, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the PPR). The zone is open for the entry of further states.

b) The chemical weapon-free zone shall at least encompass the GDR, the FRG and the CSSR. Such a zone, directly on the dividing line between the two alliance systems in Central Europe, represents a first, particularly urgent measure for liberating Europe from chemical weapons.

Obligations

3. The states whose territories are in the zone commit themselves to freeing it or keeping it free from chemical weapons.

4. They commit themselves neither to produce chemical weapons nor to acquire them, nor to allow other states to deploy them or produce them on their territory or to transport them through their territory.

5. They appeal to those states that have armed forces in this region and that possess chemical weapons to free or keep free the relevant zone from chemical weapons within a time to be determined and not to deploy any such weapons in this zone in the future, and not to produce them or hand them over and introduce them to the countries belonging to the zone.

6. They appeal to those states that maintain armed forces in this zone and possess chemical weapons not to stockpile the chemical weapons to be withdrawn in states that border on the zone and do not possess chemical weapons.

7. They appeal to those states that possess chemical weapons, urging them to commit themselves to respect the status of the chemical weapons-free zone and never to use chemical weapons against chemical weapon-free territory or to threaten to use them.

Phases

8. The zone free from chemical weapons will be established in two phases:

a) Liberation of the zone from chemical weapons where these are present,

b) Keeping the zone free from chemical weapons.

Control

9. Principles

The effective control of the treaty commitments will be said down on the basis of the principles adopted by consensus in the final document of the UN's first special disarmament session.

Accordingly, agreements must guarantee the right of every state to security and ensure that at no stage an individual state or a group of states can be at an advantage vis-a-vis other states. This includes:

-- The extent and nature of the monitoring must be adequate for the extent of the disarmament measures.

-- National monitoring has precedence over international.

10. Tasks

The aim of the treaty is the complete freeing of the relevant zone of chemical weapons. It would be appropriate to accomplish it progressively, in phases. The monitoring, which will be carried out with national and international verification processes, must correspond with this; it will relate to the presence and/or absence of chemical weapons and to the fact that such weapons should not be brought into the zone. These verification measures also apply to chemical weapons that could still be developed.

11. Instruments of verification

a) National verification

Each party to the treaty uses or creates his national means of verification and takes the necessary internal state measures to ensure adherence to the treaty commitments. The parties to the treaty exchange information and experience on their national monitoring.

b) International Verification

Verification will be conducted by a permanent international commission. All states involved in the commitments on the chemical weapon-free zone acquire the right to become members of this commission and thus to monitor the zone. The participating states commit themselves, for the solution of the problems that arise in carrying out these commitments, to cooperate with the permanent international commission and to support it in its work.

12. Implementation of International Verification

a) The governments of the states involved assume the responsibility for abiding by the commitments entered into in all phases.

b) In addition, where suspicion of infringement of the treaty arises the permanent international commission is called in. Reasons must be given for such a complaint.

c) If the causes of the suspicion are not eliminated within a period to be laid down, on-the-spot inspections will be conducted by the permanent international commission.

d) Details of the statutes governing the modus operandi and rights of the permanent international commission, including verification, on-the-spot inspections on demand, the periods, the exchange of information and the title of the permanent international commission, are to be determined in negotiations.

Relationship to Other Treaties

13. a) The treaty on the creation of a chemical weapon-free zone does not affect the membership of the parties to the treaty of their political and military alliances.

b) The parties to the treaty will enter into a comprehensive and worldwide agreement on the banning of chemical weapons.

Duration of the Treaty

14. The treaty is valid until all states involved in a chemical weapon-free zone in Europe have entered into a comprehensive and worldwide convention banning chemical weapons. Treaty conferences will be held every 5 years to take into account experiences and new technological and scientific developments.

Final Provisions

15. The governments of the participating states agree and publish the exchange of identical notes stating that there is no production of chemical warfare agents in their territories and there will not be any in future.

16. In accordance with international practice, among other things the need for ratification, coming into force and deposition will be regulated.

Press Conference Held

LD191933 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1130 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Bonn, 19 Jun (ADN) -- After nuclear weapons, chemical weapons pose the greatest threat to the life of mankind.

This was said by Hermann Axen on 19 June in his introductory remarks to journalists from many countries in the federal press conference room in Bonn. The SED and SPD have therefore seized a political initiative to create a zone free of chemical weapons in Europe. Hermann Axen quoted Erich Honecker, who last week reaffirmed that the world has reached a point that places great responsibility on all states -- large, medium-sized, and small.

Chemical weapons are an especially gruesome category of weapons of mass destruction whose deployment is banned by the 1925 Geneva Protocol, said Hermann Axen. Nevertheless, huge stocks of this weapon exist today. Many thousands of metric tons of them are stored in Europe, ready for operation. Their use would bring agonizing death or continual suffering to millions of people and render our world uninhabitable.

Even in times of peace, technical defects can have catastrophic consequences, as the catastrophies of Seveso and Bhopal showed. As if this were not enough, the United States is producing a qualitatively new generation of chemical weapons of mass destruction, the binary chemical warfare agent, according to official statements of the administration. It is an urgent necessity to eliminate this terrible weapon from our earth forever. Therefore, said Axen, we fully support a worldwide ban on chemical weapons at the Geneva disarmament conference. We also work for regional steps in eliminating these chemical weapons. The documents set out at the press conference clearly take into account the close relationship between the worldwide ban on chemical weapons and regional agreements. The creation of a zone free of chemical weapons in Europe would counter the escalation of chemical weapons. People would breathe a sigh of relief.

Hermann Axen pointed out that the documents worked out by the SED and SPD do not call into question the membership of any state in the respective alliance systems. The security interests of all states are fully guaranteed. The agreement achieved by the two parties is addressed to the signatory states of the Helsinki Final Act. To make progress, a chemical weapons-free zone could initially include central Europe as defined by the NATO and Warsaw Pact states for the Vienna negotiations -- Belgium, the CSSR, the GDR, the FRG, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and the PPR. Naturally the zone would be open to other states. It should at least include the GDR, the FRG, and the CSSR, states situated on the dividing line between the two alliance systems.

The documents contain clear statements on principles, tasks, and instruments of national and international control, Hermann Axen continued. The SED and SPD support effective national and international control with a scope and character matching the scope of the disarmament measure. States prepared to enter into negotiations on the creation of a zone free of chemical weapons in Europe should say so publicly through their governments. It would be advantageous for reaching an agreement and for the immediate prevention of dangers emanating from chemical weapons if the concerned states pledge, until the reaching of an agreement, that no further or new chemical warfare agents will be produced or permitted to be deployed on their territory by other states. This applies in particular to arms modernization in chemical binary weapons.

The agreement between the SED and SPD should promote government negotiations but not replace or anticipate them. As far as the start of such negotiations is concerned, said the speaker, we are confident that a strong movement is developing in many European countries to free the continent of chemical weapons.

Hermann Axen recalled letters from Julius Lehlbach, chairman of the DGB regional association in Rhineland Palatinate, to Konstantin Chernenko, Gustav Husak, and Erich Honecker -- letters that generally received a positive response. In its reply, the USSR stated its determination to support the creation of a zone free of chemical weapons and to respect and guarantee it.

Erich Honecker's letter expressed support for all sensible proposals to achieve a zone free of chemical weapons in Europe.

The fact that DGB Chairman Ernst Breit spoke in favor of the creation of such a zone with Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl is well known.

By being part of a zone free of chemical weapons, the two German states could make a practical step towards ensuring that war will never again emanate from German soil. This would help to create a climate favorable to other negotiations. Peace is the most important asset, and preserving and strengthening it is the predominant issue, said Hermann Axen. Peace has always been an ideal and militant goal of the working class movement, today more than ever. The SED therefore supports a worldwide coalition of reason and realism.

Speaking for the SPD, Karsten Voigt said that the aim of the talks with the SED was to work out a model, showing that in a framework of security, partnership, and detente it is possible to solve in principle previously controversial security policy issues. A breakthrough was reached because both sides want success and, in view of existing and potential chemical weapons, are striving to reduce the resulting threat to central Europe. Karsten Voigt expressed the hope that the result of the negotiations between the two parties will be taken into consideration at the discussions currently underway in the U.S. House of Representatives on the production of so-called binary chemical weapons, and will help prevent a decision in favor of beginning production.

Yesterday the SPD informed the Federal Government of the outcome of the joint work with the SED and handed it the documents, said Karsten Voigt. The outcome of the work is a piece of practiced partnership based on shared responsibility. It is based on common interest in the reduction of tensions, greater security in Europe, and thus on the contents of Article 5 of the Basic Treaty. The head of the SPD delegation thanked the SED representatives in the working group for their businesslike, at times difficult, but constructive cooperation. No one lost out here; rather, everyone gained something, and if the model is put into practice, an example of detente and genuine growth in security will emanate from the center of Europe.

Responding to questions from journalists, Hermann Axen said that the SED's participation in the joint initiatives is an expression of the fact that the struggle to eliminate chemical weapons assumes paramount position in the GDR's efforts for peace and disarmament. In the forefront of these efforts are the great issues, so vital for everyone, that are presently the subject of negotiations between the USSR and the United States in Geneva: prevention of the militarization of space and ending the nuclear arms race on earth. However, the elimination of chemical weapons should not wait until these questions are solved. Moving forward in this direction would help create a climate of trust and have a beneficial effect on other negotiations on arms limitation.

Karsten Voigt praised the result of the talks, held for nearly a year, as an important contribution by both parties not only to eliminating chemical weapons, but to preserving peace in general. The negotiations did not always proceed smoothly or without controversy. What was decisive, however, was that there is now an agreement aimed at rendering a large area of Europe free of chemical weapons. This is a good step and a good beginning.

Asked why the SED and SPD seized this joint initiative, Hermann Axen answered that the struggle for peace is not a matter for only one party or state. It requires fair cooperation by all people interested in peace, from different camps and with different ideologies, since there is no alternative to peaceful coexistence. The SED believes that uniting communist, social-democratic, and socialist parties on matters of peace and disarmament has great influence on governmental policy and the development of the international situation.

The SED agrees with the concept of security partnership used by the Social Democrats, Hermann Axen said in response to a question. It is in line with what the GDR means by equality and equal security. Today there can be no security against one another, only with each other. This requires readiness for acceptable compromises.

Karsten Voigt announced that the SPD has already briefed the Federal Chancellor's Office and the Foreign Ministry on the results of the talks and has handed over the text of the agreements. It is assumed that the Federal Government will examine it carefully and then make a statement on it. In view of the importance of the documents, information has also been sent to the U.S. Administration. The parties to the Socialist International will be informed at the bureau meeting currently being held in Stockholm.

Hermann Axen announced that at the appropriate time the GDR will also directly approach the Federal Government through the normal diplomatic channels and propose the start of government negotiations.

Egon Bahr, member of the SPD Presidium, welcomed this statement and stressed that the SPD is determined, upon assuming government office in the Federal Republic, to undertake as one of its first steps an initiative on the creation of zones free of chemical weapons, in line with the submitted draft.

Hermann Axen told the journalists that the SED has continually informed the GDR's alliance partners on the progress of the consultations, which after all affect the security of all fraternal states. He stressed that the Warsaw Pact states adopt a positive stance on the SED-SPD initiative, in the spirit of its appeal of 10 January 1984.

Turning to questions by various press representatives on the provision of control measures, Hermann Axen, Karsten Voigt, and Egon Bahr explained in detail the mechanisms provided for, which are a combination of national and international controls.

Egon Bahr stressed that he will be very pleased if the adopted model promotes and gives further impetus to negotiations on an agreement on the worldwide elimination of chemical weapons. If such an agreement is signed in Geneva, he will be willing to immediately replace something good with something better.

At the end of the press conference, Hermann Axen again praised the success of the jointly achieved work. Since the SED and SPD are parties with different programs and ideologies and since their states belong to different alliance systems, it is all the more important that they have made a great step forward on an issue as decisive as the elimination of a dangerous weapon of mass destruction that threatens Europe.

Agreement Further Explained

LD192254 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1219 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Bonn, 19 Jun (ADN) -- The following explanation was published concerning the framework agreement:

A. The urgency of achieving a ban of chemical weapons justifies a parallel approach: To seek a world wide ban at the Geneva disarmament conference while simultaneously taking regional steps towards this ultimate goal. In addition to existing chemical weapons there are developments giving cause for concern, which on the one hand intensify the mass destruction impact of these weapons and on the other bring about a new offensive capability and may encourage active use on the battlefield, also by means of psychoactive and nonlethal agents.

Chemical weapons affect the unprotected civilian population far more than they do the armed forces. Their use on densely populated areas is particularly devastating.

A potential area for the use of chemical weapons would be in particular the region in which chemical weapons are stored and is a potential deployment area for new chemical weapons -- the center of Europe.

A zone comprised of a limited geographical area along either side of the line dividing the two military alliances would already significantly lower the probability of chemical weapons being used in Europe. This would make the establishment of a chemical weapon-free zone a step of arms limitation and disarmament and a major confidence-building measure as well. It would enhance the effectiveness of the 1925 Geneva Protocol.

Regional measures can and should make use of the preliminary work done in connection with a global ban. Conversely, the experience gained may favorably influence the negotiations for a general ban. Regional measures can be implemented more easily because fewer states would be affected in a limited geographical area. They would be conducive to the achievement of a worldwide ban if, as in certain parts of Europe, particularly large quantities of chemical weapons are stockpiled. Compared to a global ban, regional measures permit concentration on withdrawal. With a global agreement, the destruction of chemical weapons would be a protracted process.

Regional measures would make it possible to implement the removal of chemical weapons and keeping clear the relevant zones clear, making verification within shorter periods easier. As things stand, regional measures would make a war with chemical weapons in Europe practically impossible.

B. Chemical weapons are military agents using toxic chemical compounds as warfare agents in order to kill a person or disable him temporarily or permanently. Chemical warfare agents differ considerably in their toxicity and their mode of action (e.g. nerve poisons, skin poisons, psychoagents etc).

Further negotiations must clarify whether chemical warfare agents shall be deemed to include chemicals primarily used militarily to destroy or inflict long-term damage on the human environment (environmental warfare).

Among the currently stockpiled agents the most dangerous are phosphororganic esters, e.g. Sarin, Soman, as well as the V or VX toxins.

The characteristic feature of binary toxins is that two preliminary stages of relatively low toxicity of the chemical warfare agent are housed in separate containers of the projectiles (grenades, rockets). It is only when the projectile has been fired and is flying towards the target area that the two components are mixed. The highly toxic agent is then formed in a spontaneous chemical reaction.

C. 1. A data bank on scientific and technical questions of banning chemical weapons shall be set up at the permanent international commission. All states participating in the obligations of the chemical weapon-free zone will cooperate in this commission.

2. At the permanent international commission there will be reciprocal notifications of finds of chemical ammunition dating back to the two world wars and technical experience will be exchanged concerning the destruction of such finds of toxic agents.

3. The permanent international commission will develop common principles of law for the cross-border transport of dangerous commodities and will disclose on an annual basis all infringements noted by the national monitoring agencies (customs, transport police).

4. In addition to the periodic treaty conference, a scientific colloquium will be held annually on problems relating to the banning of chemical weapons. It will take place by rotation in the participating states of the chemical weapon-free zone.

U.S. ARMS DEVELOPMENT PLANS, SDI VIEWED

DW200609 East Berlin Television Service in German 1925 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Karl-Eduard von Schnitzler's "Der Schwarze Kanal" program]

[Excerpts] Weinberger and the forces of the military-industrial complex supporting him have included in their plans for world domination the misuse of science and outer space.

The capabilities of the latest weapons technology call mankind's existence into question. Thus it should be an urgent humanistic goal to gradually reduce all weapons to the lowest possible level, if not to zero, in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security -- that is, by preserving the strategic balance -- and not to begin militariizing space under any conditions. It is as simple as that.

It would be so simple if each side were to take into account the other's right to equality and equal security; if the lie about a threat were dropped -- a lie that has long since been refuted -- and if the complex character of negotiations on tactical, strategic, and space weapons agreed upon for Geneva were observed. However, Washington's space plans violate all preconditions for a solution, that is for adverting the destruction of the world and its inhabitants.

We do not need to say anything about the pretext for all this. There will be no Soviet missile attacks to be warded off. Unlike the United States, the USSR has solemnly promised at the United Nations never to carry out a first nuclear strike.

The Strategic Defense Initiative that hides behind the innocent abbreviation SDI is intended to conceal the aggressive character of the system planned for outer space. According to the plans, the ground, air-, and sea-based first-strike missiles are to constitute a sword for decapitation, while the space-based antimissile defense system is to provide the shield to absorb retaliatory strikes. Thus, SDI is not a defensive system but a component of nuclear aggressive intentions; it is the precondition for a supposedly risk-free first strike.

Now they are trying to make their venture palatable to their allies by promising them real technical miracles that can be used in the civilian sphere if they participate. However, 9 out of 10 research projects in the SDI venture have a military character and consequently are secret. What matters instead to the fine ally overseas is a technological one-way street, as Willy Brandt put it. What the United States wants is West Europe's money and technological know-how, but there will be nothing in return.

Even the alleged usefulness of military research and development for peaceful purposes has always been exaggerated, especially in the past few months. Krupp's huge Big Bertha cannon in World War I and Wernher von Braun's wonder weapons in World War II cost a lot of money and produced nothing more than destruction, death, misery, and shame -- and they were unable to prevent defeat.

In the case of the SDI program, the benefits are even fewer. It is so grandiose that it would be ruinous for the participating industrial states; it would immensely increase national indebtedness; and it would have a destructive effect on science and technology because it would inevitably curtail civilian research and development, be of extremely low civilian utility, and finally reduce all participants, followers, and partners to a second-class level.

Erich Honecker spoke of the possibility of coupling the French Eureka program with Intercosmos, the organization of the socialist states for the peaceful use of space. This overlapping of systems would stabilize peace, be economical, and result in scientific advantages to all parties involved. However, it would above all make it clear how useful and beneficial a coalition of reason would be. Skepticism and reservations toward Washington's aggressive and fatally dangerous SDI program are more than justified.

There are other circumstances that do not make Washington's SDI program any more trustworthy. For over 6 years, three treaties have provided an effective impediment to an intensification of strategic armament and have been of basic help in maintaining international stability. SALT I, SALT II, and ABM commit the United States and the USSR to limit the number of strategic weapons -- specifically ground-based intercontinental missiles, submarine-based missiles, bombers equipped with cruise missiles, and surface-to-air missiles. Maximum limits were established and some reductions agreed on. Article 5 of SALT II expressly prohibits the creation as well as testing of antimissile systems or their components in space.

The new U.S. plans contradict this: new Trident submarines without scrapping older Poseidon submarines or a corresponding number of ground-based Minuteman missiles; new MX missiles; and the space plans. All of these are violations of SALT I, SALT II, and ABM. Still, representatives of the military-industrial complex want superiority at any cost, even with the dangers. They are trying to blackmail their allies into joining the game and are demanding that the USSR be prepared to considerably reduce ground-based, long-range missiles, even though they are perfectly aware that the majority of Soviet intercontinental weapons are ground-based whereas those of the United States are sea-based. Thus the USSR is supposed to reduce missiles while the United States intends to strengthen its first-strike potential. Where are equality and equal security here? In addition they have openly announced that they would violate the treaties already achieved, treaties that hinder the arms race.

The USSR has renounced a first strike. A unilateral moratorium on deployment of anti-satellite weapons in space has been in force since 1983. A Soviet proposal for a moratorium on the creation of offensive weapons for space -- including research and development work, testing, and deployment -- has been on the table since 7 April. The USSR simultaneously proposed a freeze on strategic offensive weapons for the duration of the negotiations and, again unilaterally, halted the deployment of its intermediate-range missiles and its countermeasures against the Pershing and cruise missile deployment. These are concessions in advance, good examples, and realistic proposals for mutual advantage.

There is also the appeal by the world security council to the effect that anyone who opposes nuclear warfare must also oppose space weapons. It is now the United States' turn to make the next move.

REAGAN NEWS CONFERENCE REMARKS ON HIJACKING NOTED

Denies U.S. Policies To Blame

LD191149 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] The drama of the passengers from the American TWA plane who are being held at an unknown location in Beirut by the Shi'ite Amal organization is in its 6th day. The organization's leader, Nabih Birri, declared that he fully supports the hijackers' demands for the release of 600 Lebanese Shi'ites from prison in Israel.

The problem of the American hostages was one of the main subjects of President Reagan's press conference. He broadcast a call to the air pirates to release the kidnapped people, at the same time announcing that Washington will not make any concessions.

[Reporter Maksymilian Berezowski dispatched from Washington] Reagan's initial statement was intended to give an impression of resolute action in order to pacify the public, which is frustrated by the fact that, as one of the questioners put it, despite its might the United States is all bark and no bite. Seeing that his anger cannot reach the hijackers, Reagan instead attacked Greece for allowing the hijackers to board the plane they hijacked. For all intents and purposes, Reagan called for a boycott of Athens airport by international airlines.

Contrary to the facts, the president denied that U.S. policies have affected the intensified terrorism and anti-American feeling in the Middle East and that there are limits to the might of the United States. Alleging a need for discretion, he excluded in advance replies to questions regarding actions planned for releasing the hostages.

No 'Impetuous Steps' Planned

LD191529 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Excerpts] U.S. President Ronald Reagan has called on the hijackers of the TWA plane to unconditionally release all the hostages, who are being held at an unknown location in Beirut. We have Washington on the telephone:

[Reporter Maksymilian Berezowski] At a press conference in the White House, President Reagan made it clear that, fearing for the lives of the kidnapped Americans, the United States will not take any impetuous steps to secure their release. At the same time, he excluded any concessions to the hijackers. Almost the entire conference dealt with this subject, which continues to dominate American politics and the mass media.

Reagan also declined to explain how the question of a summit meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev stands, stating only that discussions are in progress and that he looks to their result with optimism.

He confirmed the intention to further modernize the missile arsenal and, defending his visit to the nazi soldiers' cemetery in Bitburg, called it morally correct.

There was a question at the conference on whether the teflon presidency -- to which no troubles stick -- is wearing away. Reagan denied it, of course, but we all know how much American impotence in the face of the Iranian hostage crisis cost his predecessor, Jimmy Carter.

Warsaw Comments

LD191141 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Zbigniew Lesnikowski commentary]

[Text] The history of air terrorism has been augmented by another dismal episode. Once again its scene is the Middle East -- a region that for years has been torn by political and military confrontation. It is no accident that the finale of the tragedy is taking place in Beirut, where passions have reached a climax. Their intensity is emphatically shown by the fact that a young American traveling on the Boeing was murdered when the hijackers learned he had served in the interventionist corps there. That was enough. In their opinion he deserved to die.

Effective struggle against the plague of terrorism requires answers to many questions. How should it be conducted and what methods used in it? To yield to kidnappers demands or to relentlessly oppose them? To send warships against them or simply to increase the security of passenger flights? And the most important question: How should international political relations be developed in order to eliminate elements of aggression, violence and military force? Without that, the struggle against terrorism is a mere half-measure.

RADIO SOLIDARITY STRIKE CALL 'HEAVILY SCRAMBLED'

AU191939 Paris AFP in English 1935 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Warsaw, June 19 (AFP) -- Poland's pirate station Radio Solidarity today again aired a heavily scrambled broadcast here for a few minutes, including an appeal by the underground wing of the banned trade union to support a nation-wide strike to protest imminent meat price hikes.

Male and female voices alternated during the broadcast, which was partially heard in central Warsaw, to read the strike call by the Solidarity underground, TKK [Provisional Coordinating Committee] and a commentary on the prison sentences passed in Gdansk last week on three Solidarity top officials.

Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, Adam Michnik, and Bogdan Lis were convicted of illegal union activity by the Gdansk regional court. They were respectively sentenced to jail terms of three years and a half, three years and two years and a half.

The last Radio Solidarity broadcast heard here was aired last February.

SOLIDARITY COMMISSION MEMBER JEDYNAK 'DETAINED'

LD191522 Warsaw PAP in English 1429 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Warsaw, June 19 -- The press spokesman of the Ministry of Internal Affairs has reported that on June 17 the security service of the ministry detained member of the so-called Provisional Coordinating Commission (TKK) of the NSZZ "Solidarnosc" Tadeusz Jedynak.

Tadeusz Jedynak had been in hiding since June 1983, carrying on illegal anti-state activities. In the past, he had been vice-chairman of the Slasko-Dabrowski chapter and a member of the national commission of the former "Solidarnosc".

MICHNIK PRESENTENCING STATEMENT REPORTED

AU191733 Paris AFP in English 1727 GMT 19 Jun 85

[By Marian Kafarski]

[Text] Warsaw, June 18 [date as received] (AFP) -- Historian Adam Michnik, one of three Solidarity activists recently sentenced to jail terms in Gdansk, has described the trial as a "provocation" reminiscent of the "fascist trials" of nazi Germany and the Stalin era.

In a pre-sentencing statement received by Western correspondents here, Mr. Michnik described the trial as a "sad and serious phenomenon" proving that "fascism is knocking at the door of Poles' homes."

The trial was "a model political trial" suited to the administration of Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, Mr. Michnik said, and he described Court President Krzysztof Zieniuk as a "fascist...servile personality." Mr. Michnik accused Mr. Zieniuk of "systematically" expelling the defendants from the courtroom and of "gagging" them, as well as their lawyers.

"President Zieniuk's methods were classic," Mr. Michnik said, "and well known for having been utilised by Hitlerite and Stalinist justice: They take us back to an era when verdicts were delivered by bandits wearing judge's robes. The novelty of the Gdansk trial was in breaking with appearances," he said. "SB agents (political police officials) were the only ones to be admitted to the main body of the courtroom. Lawyers were submitted to body searches and the minutes of the trial were falsified." Mr. Michnik added however that "even Hitler allowed foreign observers to attend" trials of dissidents, and that "Stalin allowed them also, but only when the trials had been well-prepared and the accused pleaded guilty."

Mr. Michnik said he had been maltreated during pre-trial questioning -- "they twisted my hands and hit me on the face," he said -- adding that the law had been violated throughout. The charges, he said, were based on "false police testimony."

But, his statement concluded, "Solidarity will be victorious and block the road to totalitarianism."

Mr. Michnik and two other Solidarity leaders, Wladyslaw Frasyniuk and Bogdan Lis, were accused of "leading a banned union" and organising a 15-minute general strike -- which never took place -- to protest against food price rises. They were sentenced last Friday to respective prison terms of three years, three-and-a-half years and two-and-a-half years.

JARUZELSKI, JABLONSKI ATTEND 20 JUN SEJM SESSION

LD201023 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Jun (PAP) -- The PPR Sejm convened its 67th session of the current term today. Today's agenda includes, in particular, the government's information on implementing the Environmental Protection and Development Act, and account by Sejm commissions on the bill of the PPR's procuracy, put forward by the Council of State; an account by Sejm cmmissions on the government bill on the structure of general courts; and the setting up of an extraordinary commission to examine the bill.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski are present at the session.

20TH PZPR CC PLENUM SPEECHES PUBLISHED

Jaruzelski Closing Speech

AU190831 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15-16 Jun 85 pp 3-4

[Closing speech by PZPR First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski at the 20th PZPR Central Committee Plenum in Warsaw on 13 June]

[Text] Comrades, a moment ago the Central Committee adopted a resolution on increasing the effectiveness of party work. This resolution reflects the comprehensive nature of the party's activity. It is addressed to all its members. Every member must find tasks for himself in it. This applies especially to party cells and entire organizations. Of course, the higher up they are, the greater their responsibility is. That is how we in the Central Committee and Politburo view the resolution.

We have not mapped out new programs and paths of action at this plenum. Confirming fully the line of the ninth congress and the assessments and conclusions stemming from the National Conference of PZPR Delegates, we have reviewed what we have done and what we have failed to do.

The chief criterion for this has been a reply to the question: Do the steps we have taken guarantee realization of the goals expressed in party resolutions? In other words, are these resolutions successful? Do they serve to strengthen the party's leading role in the state and reestablish its leading role in society?

It is a Leninist requirement to find and establish a principal focal point in every situation.

We stress once again: In our conditions, this focal point is reconstruction, consolidation, and the achievements of a new quality of ties between the party and the workers class and between working people and society. This also involves gaining and enhancing confidence, and regaining and perpetuating credibility. Here we have suffered the greatest losses. Making them good is the basis for everything. This is the most important yardstick of the progress being achieved by the party.

In the slogan "The party is the same party but not the way it was," we have defined the tasks necessary to regain confidence in us. And this means:

-- keeping to principles, but creating new solutions;

-- consolidating our ideological and class identity, but enriching it to suit the needs and requirements of today;

-- guarding a worthy tradition, but adding to it new, creative chapters.

We said at the seventh plenum: It is not an excess but a shortage of socialism that caused the errors and distortions whose effects accumulated during the crisis upheaval and in the drama of past events. Similarly, as far as the party is concerned, it is not an excess but a glossing over of Leninist theory and practice that led to the diseases that hit us so hard 5 years ago.

These diseases include the effects of the spectacular mass recruitment drives for party membership. Raising the quality of the party ranks is a basic conclusion from the past.

Party Quality and Numerical Strength Is the Yardstick of Its Influence

Lenin wrote: "We communists are a drop in the ocean of mass consciousness...." It is our duty to do everything to make this consciousness favorable to us as party people.

Attitudes toward the party are slowly but surely changing for the better. Comrade Stepien expressed this very cleverly. Already, more than one nonparty person is speaking about "our party." We must work long and hard in order to make more nonparty people say this with full conviction. This would be the highest accolade.

Comrade Nastalczyk has correctly explained why this is a long and arduous process, demanding time and patience. We cannot hurry it. The baggage of yesterday is still weighing us down, together with the still troublesome difficulties of today. A sharp class struggle is still in force. Only he who assumes a clear, dedicated stance in this struggle is credible.

He who stands down will not achieve confidence and prestige. Neither will he who "waters down" political-ideological criteria, or he who throws his hands helplessly in the air or points at the ceiling and winks, suggesting that he has good contacts with a party man.

As Comrade Kwiatkowski has stressed, those who confirm their party identity at meetings and conferences as well as at work, at home, or in conversation with friends gain respect for themselves and the party.

Only a party with people who observe ideological-political and ethical requirements, people who are energetic, who lead at work, and who combine real words with honest deeds, may be close enough to people to experience their problems and gain their respect and confidence.

Therefore, the prime need is quality. But of course, numerical strength is also important. It is a prerequisite for a correct distribution of party forces in factories, local units, and social communities. It is a yardstick for their influence, a sensitive gauge of the extent to which our line and policy are being supported.

While speaking about the difficult past situation, one cannot overestimate the importance of the fact that last year more and more new candidate members joined the party, from one month to the next.

It is mainly young people, a majority of them workers, who come to the party. They are coming at a time when the decision to join our ranks is still a difficult and responsible one.

We should thoroughly examine and know more exactly what they expect from the party, what we should do to make these young people find in us what they are looking for, and how to give them the right conditions for the display of initiative and energy.

The reply to these questions will reveal the most valuable and the most widely accepted and approved qualities of party policy and action.

Almost everything, in fact everything, depends on people; this well-known truth is becoming increasingly meaningful. Primary party organizations and party cells, which achieve diverse results while possessing identical or similar conditions of action, are the greatest proof of the important role played by the subjective element. If, as the Politburo report said, seven voivodship organizations ended last year with an increase in their party ranks, then nine organizations experienced the opposite.

Let the appropriate party cells and youth organizations examine why this is so and draw appropriate conclusions.

Our analyses are sometimes too shallow, formal, and statistical. A small party organization is not necessarily worse than a large one. As far as ideological fervor, effective activity, good work, and strength of persuasion are concerned, small organizations are sometimes better. Most important is the answer to the question: To what extent has a given primary party organization -- whether large or small -- become a magnet for nonparty people thanks to its energy and solving of problems?

Only an accurate analysis of the phenomena that discourage people away from the party and undermine the confidence that has been established with such difficulty will explain why so many primary party organizations have not received a single candidate member during this period.

It is not only the program and political line that determines the party's class nature, but also its social structure, Comrade Bartosiak recalled yesterday. The 16th plenum resolution on this matter retains its full validity.

At the last accountability and election campaign, in some places not enough workers were elected to the authorities. Their presence inside groups, commissions, advisory teams, and various forms of activity is especially important.

Also essential are increased efforts to strengthen the party's standing among peasants. Our party has the political and moral right to this. Revolutionary transformations such as agricultural reform, the social and cultural promotion of rural areas, and the achievements of the worker-peasant alliance are most closely connected with its struggle and policy.

Expanding the party in rural areas is a task that is fully viable. Let us take the Opole Voivodship Domanowice PZPR Rural Committee. Every one of the 11 villages in this rural district has an active primary party organization. Every single one of them has had new candidate members. There were a total of 27 in 1984. The trend is continuing this year. If only there were as many similar examples as possible.

Comrades, satisfaction with positive processes and a feeling of success gained from struggling in difficult conditions for progress place us under an even greater obligation to examine what we are dissatisfied with, what we should overcome, and what we should do in order to make the activities we have undertaken guarantee the goals laid down in party resolutions.

The level of party work is still unequal. There are sharp disproportions to be overcome. On the one hand there is commendable energy and even work saturation among cells and committees, and on the other hand some party groups and parts of party organizations are lagging behind. Some of them hold a dozen conferences and meetings in 1 week, and others hold one meeting every few months. An aktivist may hold 10 functions, while a rank-and-file comrade may not have a single clearly defined task.

One Should Be Where Everything Is Determined -- Among the Work Forces

Primary party organizations are the chief field of work. It is they who should determine the fulcrum of all party actions. The basic conclusion stemming from today's talks is that we must be where there are people and concentrate our activity on areas where people live and work.

We accord honest recognition to party teaching cadres. They are performing work that is particularly useful and difficult.

Sometimes they take a lashing because of someone else. But to keep to my train of thought, members of the authorities have an exceptionally important role to play, and their presence in the party base is important. This is the best direct way of transferring draft resolutions and solutions from upper to lower party ranks and a way of transforming them into practical reality.

I must recall in a self-critical way that while summing up the seventh plenum, I proposed that every Politburo member, Central Committee secretary, and director and deputy director of Central Committee departments spend at least 1 day a week in the field, keeping his arrival a secret if possible. This has not always been possible because there was often not enough time, including time for planning, and there still is not enough. But not even those who could have and should have found the time to do this have done so. And we, too, behind this table could handle our overbooked schedules more effectively.

The point here is not only to get through to the party base, but most of all to personally take part in discussions, try out party arguments directly, face various questions and doubts, and be ready to boldly present controversial and unpopular matters. An aktivist must know how to talk, listen, and convince. This is the important purpose of public speeches; press articles and interviews; statements; and participation in discussions and radio and television talks, all of which is still insufficient.

Just like its role, the party, too, is the trendsetter of social life. It contains "good," but also "evil." When we appear at ceremonies and struggle through meetings and speeches, others follow suit. When we get through to where everything is determined, to the factory floor, school, scientific institution, village, district, and cultural center, others head in the same direction. Hence there is a duty to practice an open and unbureaucratic party work style everywhere, a style of work that is geared toward the people.

We have ceased to be a guarded fortress, but we are still not an army waging an offensive on a broad front. It is essential to increase the thread of idelogical life and strengthen the party's Marxist-Leninist identity and unity. Every sign of demagogy, whatever its source, and every case of dissatisfaction or panic-mongering is harmful and affects party unity. We will constantly guard and consistently defend this unity.

However, we must not narrow the effectiveness of party action down to organizational parameters. The degree to which we inject socialist ideals into people is the best yardstick of effectiveness. All other yardsticks stem from this.

We Must Not Only Criticize Evil, but Overcome It in Practice

Comrades, basing internal party life on equilibrium and on a close interdependence between democracy and a centralism of discussion and discipline is a prime Leninist principle of the party accepted by the statute adopted by the ninth congress.

We have experienced various periods of bureaucratic centralism and overblown pseudodemocracy in the party. Today we are on the way to realizing a unity of party rights and party duties. This concerns both the party as a whole and every single one of its parts.

No party member may be free from control and protected against criticism of his work. Such is the logical consequence of the democracy that is equal for everyone, as well as of a uniform internal party discipline.

At party meetings, everyone is equal.

Their purpose is to discuss matters honestly, openly, in a principled way, and thoroughly. This does not disgrace anyone. On the contrary, every self-respecting and ideological director geared not toward prestige but toward effective work wants and is able to make use of the remarks made out of a feeling of mutual concern during such a meeting.

Criticism is essential for the health of party collectives, the effectiveness of work, and the purity of interpersonal relations.

We will not permit a return to "witch hunts," when everyone occupying a top position was automatically suspicious. But we will accelerate the struggle against the repression of criticism.

"One may discuss matters during work, and even express criticism," a worker once told a Wroclaw journalist. "One may criticize the premier, a minister, or one's supervisor. But just try criticizing the mess in your own factory and the incompetence of your superiors and you will feel the effect of your boldness in your next pay envelope." Maybe this is a little exaggerated, but it is sad and sometimes true.

And the situation is similar inside the party. Fingers are pointed at the Central Committee, voivodship committees, government, and state administration, but frequently one fails to notice errors within one's own reach and field of vision.

Lenin wrote that one must not only know how to criticize, but also show how to overcome evil in practice. This is an exceptionally difficult art.

While we are on the subject of criticism, here is a thought. As we know, moralizing has been practiced in Poland for 1,000 years. Even so, sins are still committed, and serious ones at that. So what should we do to avoid our feelings' being worthless? The best way is to answer the question: What is the cause? If we cannot act this way, how else can we act? How should we solve problems that are not somewhere in the distance but on our very doorstep? How should we achieve and multiply good experiences, effective methods, and proper patterns?

In order to answer such questions it is necessary to delve deeper into the matter. In the meantime there are people who frequently do not know their Marxist-Leninist ABC's and basic resolutions and data, and prefer to pronounce judgment from a distance like an art critic. We have still not rid ourselves of cantankerousness, presumptuousness, squeamishness, and a failure to be familiar with the business at hand.

Openness and Consultation Are the Authorities' Constant Practice

Comrades, we stressed at the 12th plenum that one of the main reasons behind the increasing tension in relations between the party and state leadership on the one hand, and the workers class and working people on the other, is curbs on the openness of public life, which is against the principles of our system. The curbs began with an unjustified cover-up of internal party life, an exaggeration of information, restrictions on discussion, and a narrowing of the field of criticism. We considered overcoming these difficulties necessary in order to fully reestablish and strengthen the party's ties with the workers class and working people.

The Politburo report has highlighted the profound changes that have occurred in the Central Committee's work style, as well as the diverse and often unique forms of activity by our party's central authorities. These are qualities without which one can no longer imagine our party life today. They are proof that we do not waste words when speaking about socialist renewal.

We have opened party life and the decisionmaking process as never before in our 40-year history. One of many examples of this is the fact that TRYBUNA LUDU has published extensive discussions; NOWE DROGI has carried full transcripts of Central Committee plenums; and RZECZPOSPOLITA prints the text of Sejm plenary talks. We have set in motion and are still improving a system of action whereby the government is not only presenting information about its decisions, but also about the motives behind these decisions, alternative proposals, and cost effectiveness analyses.

Another novelty in the work of the party and state bodies is general consultations with society, as well as local ones. The extent and diversity of these make the proposed decisions more understandable and readable.

A valuable experience, even an exemplary one, was the consultations held after the 16th plenum. This was good training in joint participation, joint responsibility, and control. Apart from exercising major influence on the direction of party and state activity, it equipped aktivs with objective knowledge and powerful arguments.

This is the way the road to restoring the proper meaning to the forgotten concepts of agitation and being an agitator leads.

Of course, opinions are divided during every public exchange of views such as this. Although all views are considered, not everyone finds that his position has been confirmed in a decision. Hence the many misunderstandings and the tendency to regard consultations as a kind of referendum instead of a joint method for reaching a correct solution.

Opinion polls permit a better knowledge of facts, views, and moods. They are now widely used. Now it is time to coordinate these activities and increase their effectiveness. There should be a unified system serving the entire party, in addition to our ideological-educational and propaganda-information activity.

The resolution of the ninth congress obliges party cells and organizations to see to it that society's opinion exerts a constant influence on the activity of the authorities. Not everyone has become accustomed to this, especially since the opinions gathered are sometimes critical, subjective, and even harmful. There is no need to feel insulted. The more such signals there are, the better for the party. Let us learn to make use of these polls and supplement them with party information and conclusions and postulates stemming from party meetings.

Comrades, at the 18th plenum we stressed the need to shift the emphasis of party work to implementation of our resolutions. This is an indisputable need, as attested to once again by yesterday and today's discussion.

The party's ability to lead and manage affairs is there to the extent to which we are able to correctly map out action lines, mobilize for action the largest masses of working people, and effectively ensure the implementation of our decisions.

Our people do not expect new resolutions and declarations from us, and they evaluate us in line with our tangible results, which are more important than anything else.

The speakers from the floor were right in criticizing the surfeit of meetings, commitments, and meeting agenda. This criticism applies to the so-called field as well as the Politburo and the Secretariat.

We are in a term of office that is unprecedented for its difficulties and backlog of problems and tasks.

This has been caused by our crisis situation, the depth of our economic breakdown, the destabilizing effect of anarchy, the intensity of the attacks by domestic and foreign adversaries, and general aggravation of the international situation.

We must solve problems of recent and distant origin. Under these conditions we have been forced to intensify our legislation in order to create socialist renewal in our state and the rebirth of our party on Leninist principles. Most of our solutions have proven successful in both areas, but some solutions require improvements and corrections. It is now time for us to analyze and implement the Leninist principle that it is better to do less but to do it better.

Every implementation must be controlled, but our control checks must be coordinated and refined with increasing effectiveness and must be made more effective. This is what the recent Politburo resolution says.

We Must Ensure the Implementation of Decisions With Increasing Effectiveness

He who says that there are too many control checks should realize that such checks continue to uncover many shortcomings, omissions, cases of neglect, and even abuses. External control checks are no caprice. Their frequency is being caused by our situation, the dangers threatening us, and, unfortunately, by the weakness of internal control checks. Before we can combat evil we must first uncover it and reach its sources. One reason for evil things is inadequate reaction to past control findings. People advance too many seemingly objective difficulties and tend to justify and tolerate various excusses.

Managers and supervisors should be rigorously evaluated in line with their ability to demand dutifulness from others. He who produces good results in work must have the backing of the party. That is why we fully share the views of those who sharply criticize the abuse of privileges and the "creation" of additional workfree days. Comrade Ferensztajn told us about the Katowice Voivodship committee's work to clarify these issues. Other voivodship committees should do the same.

The Central Committee and the government will check on the economic results of such "workfree days," how they affect the enterprises' economic situation, and whether they were practiced in the enterprises that are first in line to claim various concessions and reliefs. We will find out what the party organizations in such enterprises did in view of such occurrences. After all, these happenings were brought up during the Poznan conference, which began on 31 May. We are repeating them with emphasis here today.

We have great hopes for the worker-peasant inspections in relation to their class instinct, their perseverance, and their aktivs' strong attitudes, especially when uncovering violations of social justice.

Studying and propagating the achievements and solutions of the fraternal parties are a great help in boosting the effectiveness of our work. We are a great socialist family, one which continues to enrich implementation of the universal laws of our system under specific national conditions. We should skillfully exploit the achievements of our friends.

We can see many inspiring and novel solutions in the USSR. We carefully studied Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's speech at the conference on scientific-technological progress. I warmly appeal to the comrades to carefully study his speech. I ask the appropriate Central Committee departments to deal with the lessons stemming from this study in their actions.

At the same time, it is our ambition -- no doubt a healthy one -- that the new and effective methods of our party and state, methods that are often unique, be recognized as interesting by our friends.

By the way, I wish to say that Soviet comrades level open and public criticism by name against managers of some administrative and economic units, including central units, as well as against individual members of party bodies. In our country this criticism is still too polite, too smooth -- anonymous and without an address. When we were under massive fire from our adversaries and when our cadres were being baited, we displayed great moderation, and this was probably the right thing to do. However, conditions are now ripe enough for us to publish some evaluations of the work done by the party and administration. This will help our struggle for party principles and win us public trust.

It Is Necessary To Intensify Struggle for the Purity of Public Life

Comrades, many speakers from the floors, including Comrades Jarmala and Maksymowicz, stressed the need for further intensifying our struggle for the purity of public life and for greater resolution in combating pathology, parasitism, and crime. People who live in our system are very sensitive to various deviations from socialist norms.

In terms of ethics and the rule of law, the role of our party is to be a consistent champion and an effective defender of the honest majority vis-a-vis the degenerated minority.

The recent package of laws in ths matter is a response to the frequent workers demands and to the voices of millions and millions of people who feel themselves endangered by the impudence and, at times, impunity of those who violate our laws. These millions are not afraid of the severity of the new laws. They appeal to us to purge our Polish home of garbage and vermin. New legal measures come into force as of 1 July. We should use them consistently and responsibly in our great concern to administer the rule of law, which is the same for everyone and which is used as an educational and preventive measure as well as a punishment that fits the harmfulness of offenses. We expect our judicial bodies to correctly use these new legal measures and our lay assessors to be rigorous in applying them.

Drunkenness is one of the factors most responsible for generating crime. Some 3 years ago we passed a law on measures against alcoholism and on antialcoholism education. However, our efforts to make this law effective have been inadequate and not sufficiently genuine. Alcohol consumption at work at various levels still continues, and this is an especially infectious habit. If managers and highly placed people drink at work, and if participants at conferences that are supposed to be scientific conferences drink during debates, then people in factories, on construction sites, in smaller offices, and at the back of a gmina cooperative shop will never stop drinking at work. As for those scientific conferences, I will be facetious and say that one must not excuse one's drinking during such conferences by claiming that it is impossible to listen to various speeches in a state of sobriety.

Alcohol must be removed from the premises of the party, the state and administrative authorities, and public institutions. Alcoholic resources must be removed from our inventories. We must fight drunkenness and those who tolerate it.

In line with the principle that one should begin with oneself in doing things, we will not cease to make efforts to ensure that in every echelon the party is an organization of people with clean intentions and that party members are honest.

Nothing could be more detrimental to the party and its social image and credibility than recurrences of demoralization, arrogance, self-willfulness, disrespect for human beings, and violations of norms and regulations. We have not waged a struggle against our adversary and forced him to retreat in order to open the back door to the phenomena that we continue to kick out through the front door. This is stupidity or bad will, and the costs will have to be paid by the individual people concerned because the party will not pay for them again.

The struggle against the recurrence of various ills must not be turned into something sensational and must not begin only when the growth of various negative features is just reaching a climax. This struggle must be a continuous, daily struggle. We are mastering the skill of such struggle with increasing effectiveness. The PZPR Central Control Commission and the local control bodies continue to make intensive efforts.

The strengthening of our system of study and effective responses to the letters, complaints, and proposals addressed to the Central Committee, party cells, the central and local bodies of the state and economic administration, and cooperative and social organizations has been a great achievement of our party in the past few years. Over 1 million our citizens use this method of bringing their problems to our attention, and this is proof of their trust. Comrade Siwak told us here that the ninth plenum resolution on letters, complaints, and proposals has generated new force in the struggle against all kinds of distortions and has strengthened party concern for the rule of law, social justice, and correct people-to-people relations.

A careful consideration of citizen claims brings to light many irregularities in the functioning of power bodies, factory managements, and cooperative organizations. It also reveals that some party cells and organizations are tardy and at times passive in reacting to irregularities.

While opposing activities that offend the ethics of socialism, we must be just as resolution in combatting slanders, baseless accusations, intrigue, and troublemaking. We must view every problem with the greatest consideration and in light of the objectively examined facts. The party and state laws must operate with justice and must severely punish the guilty and protect the slandered.

Open Cadre Policy Vis-a-Vis the People Dedicated to the Fatherland

Comrades, today you have received information on implementation of the 13th plenum principles concerning the party's cadre policy. Our efforts to expand the base of cadre promotion do not mean that this policy is being diluted and that ideological criteria are being sidestepped. Our cadre policy is a principled policy, one that should stimulate the resources of intellect and energy in our ranks and in all our people and one that should better exploit these resources.

The cadre policy is a specific and very important sector of the process of accord and struggle. He who wants socialism in our country to increase in strength, to penetrate our life more and more, and to be free from distortions is our potential ally, despite various differences.

However, he who applauds us, but is only concerned about his own comfort and profit cannot be such an ally.

Cadre policy must cater to all who are dedicated to our socialist fatherland and must be wholly denied to those who are not concerned about the fatherland's supreme good.

This policy calls for courage and for efforts to overcome various ossified patterns and stereotypes. While seeking to promote ideological fitness, talents, knowledge, and creative attitudes, we must create favorable conditions for those who wish to improve our reality, and we must offer them determined support when they are confronted with stagnancy and inertia.

The democratization of cadre policy -- this involves initiative and control on the part of party and social organizations and consultations with workers and their organized representations -- is a more difficult but more reliable road, one that protects us against the return of distortions, formalism, superficiality, pseudofriendliness, and excessive tolerance. As we all know, these features are but a step from "connections," "personal favoritism," and, at times, cliquemongering.

We have rejected the practice of backing party candidates who are "elected" in advance. We appreciate and support health ambitions in the field, but we take the view that the local centers should provide cadres and not only ask for them. This calls for overcoming closed shops and increasing the mobility of cadres in all directions. As the comrades stressed from the floor, the need to improve cadres and exchanges of experience makes it necessary to arrange for planned transfers from place to place of the people employed by the party apparatus and the state and economic administration.

This mobility is in the interest of the local communities because it enables its best representatives to develop their talents more speedily and to follow their chosen careers, because it overcomes regional and local barriers, and because it is a crucial condition for employing the cadre potential in line with qualifications and predispositions.

Many such postulates were also submitted by the intelligentsia communities prior to and during the 19th plenum and were addressed especially to youn and talented cadres. A recent meeting I had with a group of especially talented young creators of science, technology, and culture was very instructive in this regare. We should organize such meetings with young intellectuals on the basis of qualifications and regional considerations.

We have increased the role of the basic party organizations in cadre policy, and this is producing good results. Those who said that "a strong and healthy party organization generates a good and correct cadre policy" were right.

The participants in the discussion stressed the need to combat disrespect for the views, proposals, and observations made by party organizations when recommending or opposing party candidates. We also know that in some cases the requirement is ignored that parent party organizations should be informed about cadre decisions and why they were made and should be asked to approve them. We must not tolerate such practices.

Comrades, the Sejm elections will be held in 4 months and the official election campaign will soon begin. Actually, this campaign has already begun and is developing. Tomorrow the Coordination Commission of the PZPR, the ZSL, and the SD will hold a meeting on this subject with chairmen of Catholic and Christian lay associations.

The elections, which are an act of people's socialist rule, will be an event of utmost importance and will constitute our countrymen's response to the most crucial issues of the nation and state. The election program, which we will present to our people on the broad PRON platform, should be an invitation to make this response.

Our cells, organizations, aktivs, and regular workers will face another difficult test. One of their tasks is to stimulate the people's councils, territorial self-government groups, PRON branches, and all social organizations.

We will need the maximum organizational and political-propaganda work.

The discussion about the alternatives of the 5-year plan will be a component part of the election campaign. Nothing is more important for Poland than to accelerate its economic development and technological progress. I repeat; this is our "to be or not to be." We must rally all party efforts for the sake of this task and to test the effectiveness of these efforts by progress in the implementation of this task. In this connection, the Politburo should increase its impact on socioeconomic problems, technological progress, and the evaluation of cadres.

Improvements in the economic situation will, in the final reckoning, determine the party's authority and image in the eyes of the people and the confidence of workers and the entire society.

The party has initiated economic reform, and it is our duty to guard its socialist principles. It is our duty to guide the course of the reform and see to it that it is not diluted by various "feints" practiced by the specialists in "begging" for various concessions and omissions that render the aims of the reform null and void. It is our duty to oppose any attempt to indulge in bureaucratic and formalistic management and to turn independence into license. It is our duty to improve the action conditions for those who want to work, know how to work, and are against bad management and shoddiness. It is our duty to educate our people in economics so that they are sensitive to various threats and opportunities.

We discussed these issues at the Poznan conference and we stressed that it is important for the party to increase its influence on the performance of enterprises by ensuring that there is constructive cooperation between managements, self-management bodies, trade unions, and youth, technical, and economic organizations. It is necessary to map out action lines, without narrowing the scope of independence and initiative. We must listen to views while implementing tasks. We must inspire, advise, and help instead of commanding, and we must control, correct, appraise, and demand instead of doing other people's work for them.

To sum up, party prowess in the economy means quality and effectiveness.

Comrades, we have adopted a resolution on convening the 10th PZPR Congress in the first half of 1986. It seems that there is a lot of time before the congress, but actually there is not much. We should go about our duty as if the congress were to be held tomorrow. The following three documents of our party should be used in precongress work: the statute, the report on the reasons for and course of social conflicts in People's Poland, and the ideoprogrammatic declaration on what we are fighting for and where we are heading. By the way, it is a pity that only Comrade Grabowski mentioned the existence of this declaration.

We spoke at this plenum about our problems in all their nakedness, and this is what we should always do. Recognizing one's errors and indicating how they can be overcome prove the strength and not the weakness of the party. And that we are now stronger cannot be doubted any longer by anyone.

Work is continuing to draw up a long-term program of the party as the main subject of the precongress discussion and as a great school of ideology. We will include in this program the policies and tasks we must solve, no matter how difficult they are. And we will solve them. Our party aktivs and apparatus and the ideological integrity and dedication of thousands and thousands of women and men, comrades countrywide, will guarantee this. They have devoted a great deal of dedication, energy, and time to the party in its most difficult periods. Comrade Woloch spoke of the need to appreciate and praise their contribution. Indeed, we must be more generous in our praise.

Party readiness is the most important of the driving forces of rebirth, of Poland's socialist development, of overcoming our difficulties, and of the victory in the struggle for tomorrow.

The party leads and serves the workers class, the working people, and the nation. It continues to improve the quality of this leadership and service, as clearly attested to by this 20th plenum.

I am convinced that the 20th plenum tasks will be successfully implemented.

Siwak Speech

AU191141 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Jun 85 p 4

[Speech by PZPR Politburo member Albin Siwak at 20th PZPR Central Committee Plenum in Warsaw on 13 June]

[Text] Almost 3 years have passed since the adoption by the ninth plenum of a resolution on letters and complaints addressed to party cells and bodies, and during this time an undeniable change has occurred in resolution of the people's problems by both party bodies and organs of regional state administration. The problems indicated in written and verbal complaints are considered by the majority of our organizations and cells to be one of the most important forms of party work facilitating the strengthening of the party's links with society. From this one can easily conclude that never before in the history of the PPR have party and administrative bodies devoted as much attention and care to citizens' complaints and proposals as they have since the ninth plenum. The growing number of voivodship committee plenary sessions devoted especially to these matters is evidence of this.

A wide range of activities has been undertaken by commissions for suggestions, complaints, and public opinion, and by associations of intervention. As for our Central Committee Suggestions and Complaints Commission, it has held 17 sessions since the ninth plenum, at which a series of crucial problems was examined.

These party activities directed at peoples' affairs engender an ever growing awareness among a wide spectrum of society that a party faithful to its role of serving the workers class and the whole nation, always meets peoples' difficulties and everyday problems halfway.

Last year more than 129,000 letters were received by party cells and more than 227,000 interviews were granted. More than 9,000 people made personal visits to the Central Committee. In most instances these concerned personal matters, but there were also appeals concerning matters of wide social significance, about which complainants felt very strongly.

One letter informed the Central Committee about careless administration of the wages fund and abuses at a construction and installation enterprise in Gliwice, where, contrary to regulations governing the sale of materials, materials were sold at unjustifiably low prices to private individuals, among whom were, of course, a director, his deputy, and the chief accountant. The entire administration of this enterprise as well as its side production workers illegally enjoyed privileges stemming from the Miners Charter. Everything was checked thoroughly. Those guilty of mismanagement and arbitrariness were punished appropriately and the money which had been paid out wrongly is to be repaid.

Another example comes this time from agriculture. An employee of the Stara Worowo agricultural enterprise, which is subordinate to the state agricultural enterprise in Zlocien (in Koszalin Voivodship), warned of the serious level of mismanagement and the drastic devastation of socialized property at the farm.

The author of the letter drew attention to continually worsening production and financial results and to the conduct of the director, which by its vulgarity was an affront to human dignity. The voivodship office confirmed the accusations made in the letter and the Koszalin voivod dismissed the directors of the Stary Worow enterprise and the state farm at Zlocien from their posts for gross neglect of duties.

Many letters contain calls for the radical liquidation of gangs of speculators who buy up attractive domestic goods that are in short supply and then later resell them at black market prices. One such gang would continually buy up the household goods stocked by a shop at 131 Grochowski Street in Warsaw. We passed on information to the City Office for Internal Affairs and, as a result of actions that were taken, a number of arrests were made of people who are constantly engaged in the speculative trading of refrigerators, automatic washing-machines, and other appliances that are in short supply.

It is known that the capital has far from found a solution to the acute and painful housing shortage. Going on letters and verbal messages, we were able to establish that the "Ursynow" Housing Cooperative, for example, had given priority in the allocation of apartments not to workers and highly qualified specialists, but to administrative employees -- to those, incidentally, who already have tolerable housing conditions. Of the 41 single family houses that the same cooperative had at its disposal in 1984, only 6 were allocated to people who had no home at all. The remainder ended up in the hands of people who must have gathered together relatives from every corner of the country to somehow justify retaining a house with a living area of more than 100 meters. It is worth adding that this cooperative bestows particular favor on Polonia-foreign enterprises and private individuals in the allocation of its property.

There is no shortage of evidence of poor management of housing resources in other towns. The fact that more than one-third of the letters addressed to the Central Committee concerned precisely this question is proof of social error and the extraordinary degree of annoyance caused by this problem. Almost every second matter raised by citizens in interviews and during my Friday sessions is an appeal for intervention in housing questions. As a side-note to this problem, the following thought suggests itself: Should not deposits for cooperative apartments be simply made proportional to income? Should a worker and the owner of several greenhouses pay the same amount? Should not an inventive worker who excels, an engineer, be given priority? And finally should someone employed in the socialized economy have to wait in line on the same level as someone employed in the private sector?

I think that we ought to think deeply about the causes and sources of the phenomena that have been highlighted in letters and ask ourselves why people must turn for help with everyday problems to the highest party bodies in such large numbers. Why are these matters not dealt with and solved at the primary or voivodship levels? The flood of letters to the Central Committee is not so much evidence of an increase in confidence in the party's leadership, but of a lack of confidence in regional authorities. This is very disturbing.

It seems justifiable to conclude that not all voivodship cells have worked out a sufficiently effective system for implementing the provisions of the Ninth PZPR Central Committee Plenum and that local resolutions, adopted at plenary sessions devoted to complaints of procedural problems, have not been put into practice in a consistent fashion.

Despite clear recommendations made by the party leadership and the government, insufficient attention is still being paid in the appraisal of cadres to the personal involvement of state administrative, economic, and self-management cadres in the solution of problems raised in citizens' letters and suggestions.

Despite discernible progress in the system and methods of solving peoples' affairs used by organs of state and economic administration, an inappropriate bureaucratic approach to dealing with peoples' affairs can still be observed in many of its bodies. It emerges from an analysis of referrals of decisions by primary-level bodies to higher ones which concludes that the main reason for this negative decisionmaking stems from evasion of responsibility for final decisions.

This problem was strongly emphasized at a meeting of the Politburo this month. The Politburo obliged all party cells and organizations to provide even more penetrating and detailed examinations, explanations, and solutions of working peoples' difficulties and problems.

An improvement of the present state of affairs, apart from requiring further improvements to work within the party in the area of complaints procedures, especially at the primary level of party organization, also requires a more considerate attitude on the part of administrative workers to people's affairs, especially in those bodies where there is direct contact between representatives of the authorities and citizens, but not only at this level. The leading party, administrative and economic cadres must also realize that on them rests party and professional responsibility for listening attentively to the demands and complaints of employees, and for creating correct relations between people at the workplace. A greater role in this area should be played by executive bodies, whose control functions still leave a lot to be desired.

Individual matters directed by people to factory and primary-level party organizations ought to be examined within the framework of the regulations in force and the procedures envisaged in the code of administrative conduct.

When threats to the interests of working people manifest themselves, party organizations, among other bodies, should make wide use of the assistance of local worker-peasant inspection organs.

A particularly valuable contribution made by the press, radio, and television is demonstrations of how the party works in all its bodies and with what zeal thousands of activists work at finding solutions to people's complex problems, thus showing the true approach of the party to the acute problems of every citizen, regardless of whether these citizens are party members or not.

If I were to make any observations or suggestions to the mass media, I should say that the press, radio, and television continue to say too little about the work of primary-level organizations in finding solutions to people's problems and taking into account suggestions and demands made to them. If it were not for a certain number of people who try at all costs, sometimes illegally, to have their affairs seen to -- without regard for circumstances, conditions, and realities, and by often resorting to bickering -- dozens of party and administrative bodies whose time they occupy would be able to use this time to afford true and useful help to many citizens.

In our activities we in the party are concerned with building and restoring society's confidence in the party.

NEW AGREEMENTS PREDICTED FOR COMING CEMA SESSION

LD191624 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] The Warsaw CEMA session is approaching. Here is a commentary by Zbigniew Lesnikowski:

Warsaw will soon be hosting the heads of government from CEMA member-states taking part in the organization's 40th meeting. It will therefore be an important international event, not only because of the high level of the session's participants but also because of its content and the expectations connected with it.

I recall that almost exactly a year ago -- in June 1984 -- a CEMA summit took place in Moscow at which the resolute aim of accelerating the integration processes was confirmed and the main tasks facing the community were defined: What are the best and most proficient ways of improving efficiency and utilizing scientific and technological progress how can materials, fuel and components be conserved, and so on and so forth. Here, one of the important -- if not the most important -- levers of socialist integration is the system of planning, that is, conscious shaping of economic processes. Lately, we have observed clear progress in this respect. Coordination of plans for the coming quinquennium covers every one of the most important development directions and not, as was once the case, only those areas of economic activity which relate to exchanges between CEMA members.

The Warsaw session will therefore be all the more interesting since coordination work for the next 5-year period has already entered the final stage. Actions have been agreed; now is the time to conclude multilateral and bilateral agreements. It is a question of mutual obligations taking the shape of agreements.

But matters of planning are, of course, just one of the many integration threads soon to be discussed in Warsaw.

POLITBURO, ZSL ON AGRICULTURE, POLITICAL MEASURES

LD192016 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] The joint meeting of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium has assessed implementation of the resolutions of the 11th lenum of the PZPR Central Committee the ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium of January 1983, and the current situation in agriculture and food econory. It was stated that the actions undertaken in accordance with the jointly approved principles of agricultural policy are bringing positive results. The need to further tighten the cooperation of the PZPR and ZSL in implementing agricultural policy and further social and production intensification, strengthening the rural and peasants' self-governments, and enriching the peasant-workers alliance was emphasized.

The Politburo was acquainted with the state of implementation of the law on the people's councils system and regional self-managements. The results are generally satisfactory. Local communities have gained greater possibilities for joint decisions on economic and social development and for solving topical problems. Nevertheless, it was stressed, on a national scale the experience and results of the activity of specific people's councils are varied. Party echelons and teams of councillor-members of the PZPR should help further increase the level of activity of people's councils and links of self-managements and contribute to strengthening the bonds with the electorate.

JOINT COUNCILS ECONOMIC PLENUM CONCLUDES

AU191854 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 09/6/1985 -- The joint plenary meeting of the National Council of Working People in Industry, Building, Transport, Goods Turnover and Finance and the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development, concluded in Bucharest, on June 19, under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania. The plenary meeting was attended by members and alternate members of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, members of the CC of the RCP and of the government.

The joint plenary meeting emphasized that the 9th congress of the party, of July 1965, which elected Nicoale Ceausescu to the supreme leading office, inaugurated the period of the most remarkable achievements in Romania's whole history, a period of profound renewals in all domains of political, economic, and social life.

From the rostrum of the plenary meeting speakers stressed the great appreciation enjoyed the world over by President Nicolae Ceausescu's untiring activity unfolded for defending mankind's most precious asset -- peace, the building of a better and more just world on our planet.

The 356 participants who took the floor in plenum and in sections during the three-day proceedings expressed their approval of the documents submitted to debate and stressed that the provisions of the draft single national plan accorded with the requirements of the country's steady socio-economic progress, of stepping up the intensive development of all economic branches, being in full harmony with the resolutions of the 13th RCP Congress. It was also stressed that these provisions, which reflected the real possibilities of the economy, ensured Romania's continued development.

The debates occasioned an in-depth, exigent analysis of the activity deployed for the fulfillment of the single national plan for the first five months of the current year, of the way how action was being further taken for the fulfillment of all provisions. The speakers advanced proposals for the integral fulfillment of the tasks for 1985.

The joint plenary meeting unanimously endorsed the draft single national plan of Romania's socio-economic development in 1986, the other documents on the agenda. Then, the resolution-appeal of the joint plenary meeting was unanimously endorsed.

Upon President Nicolae Ceausescu's proposal, the plenum decided to launch an appeal for peace which will be released.

At the end of the proceedings Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, took the floor.

REAGAN NEWS CONFERENCE ON HIJACKING REPORTED

LD192054 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0650 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Washington, 19 Jun (TANJUG) -- "The United States is tonight a nation under attack from international terrorism," President Reagan stated tonight during a press conference broadcast by U.S. television. He stated that his government "is not prepared to make any concession to terrorists," but said that it would do nothing that could endanger the lives of American citizens still in the hands of the hijackers.

Stating that the United States had to refrain from making any hasty moves to ensure that the price "is not paid by innocent citizens," the U.S. President, gloomy and displaying a noticeable feeling of impotence and frustration, also announced certain emergency government measures which should help suppress further hijackings and similar terrorist actions. Pointing out the gravity of the situation facing his government with regard to this hijacking, Reagan underlined that no "hasty moves" could and should be made before it was established who the terrorists were and who was behind them. "We cannot shoot without having someone in our gunsights," he added.

Reagan told Americans that he had asked the Department of Transportation to explore the possibility of introducing special marshals in passenger aircraft to prevent the possibility of hijacking and avoid cases of this kind. He also said that he had directed the State Department to warn American citizens not to use Athens airport until the Greek Government had improved supervision and security measures. "We have also asked the Greek Government," he said, "for an explanation of the circumstances surrounding the hijacking of the TWA plane last Friday."

Within the framework of precautionary measures the U.S. Government has suggested U.S. airlines consider suspending flights via Athens airport until conditions had improved. American citizens have also been asked not to travel to those Middle Eastern countries which have not explicitly and publicly condemned the terrorists' activity.

Asked by newsmen if the United States would do anything, and if so what, to halt this wave of terrorism and in particular to resolve the present hijacking some of the aspects of which were reminiscent of what had been done with hostages in Iran 5 years ago, Reagan said that he did not want to answer some of these questions and that he could not make public any details of what the U.S. Government was doing in connection with this particular case.

Asked if the present situation resembled that in Iran 5 years ago, when he sharply criticized President Carter for inefficiency, Reagan expressed the view that the present situation was "different," that in the earlier case the Government of Iran was behind the seizure of hostages and the terrorist action, while now it was not certain who the terrorists were or who was behind them. He added, however, that the U.S. intelligence services were trying to establish who the present hijackers were. In the meantime, he said, the primary U.S. aim "was to save the lives of the hijacked American citizens. As Washington has done over the preceding 2 days, he stressed that the Shi'ite leaders in Lebanon were responsible for the fate of the hijacked citizens and that the U.S. Government demanded their immediate and unconditional release.

Reagan rejected the suggestion that U.S. policies had contributed to the growth of terrorism, especially anti-U.S. terrorism in the Middle East, but admitted that the United States was "the target" of terrorist groups in that region of the world.

He added that the fact that the United States was "friendly with Israel and supported it" must also have contributed to this.

At last night's press conference Reagan also said that he was an "optimist" on the possibility of a summit meeting between him and the Soviet leader Gorbachev, adding that discussions on this were in progress but that he could not give any details.

DIZDAREVIC ASSESSES EEC MEETING FAVORABLY

LD191434 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0931 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Luxembourg, 19 June (TANJUG) -- We are satisfied with the positions taken at the meeting of the council on a broad range of questions concerning our future cooperation with the EEC. In addition, the meeting took place in a working spirit and an agreement was approved concerning future business to be jointly carried out.

This is what TANJUG reporter Milan Sokolovic was told today before his departure from Luxembourg by Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic, who led the SFRY delegation at the ministerial-level meeting of the council for EEC-Yugoslavia cooperation.

According to Dizdarevic the meeting took place against the background of joint efforts to find solutions for some Yugoslav problems in relations with the Community, especially where further exports and the establishment of greater "scope" for Yugoslav products on community markets are concerned. We received assurances, stressed Dizdarevic, that in the future the Community will be more flexible in applying the instruments which regulate reciprocal commodity exchange and that the negotiations for the renewal of the trade section of the cooperation agreement and for the conclusion of a new financial protocol will commence as soon as possible.

The federal secretary also stressed that regarding the SFRY's fears concerning any possible consequences for our future relations following Spanish and Portuguese entry into the community a satisfactory answer had also been received. We were told that with the entry of these two countries we shall in fact acquire new markets and more favorable export conditions than we have had so far, said Dizdarevic.

However, Dizdarevic went on to say, we expressed our dissatisfaction with the mandate which the EEC Council of Ministers had laid down for the Brussels Commission regarding the negotiations for the conclusion of a new finance protocol with us. In our evaluation the original commission report was more favorable because it provided for several sources of resources and this is what we had been advocating. In other words we consider that the "quality" of resources in the mandate is poorer than expected. However, said the federal secretary, during subsequent talks with leading community representatives we were told that the negotiations on a new finance protocol were still to come and that the question of obtaining the resources from the community budget could also possibly be raised again.

Summarizing the conclusions of the meeting, Dizdarevic said the following:

"The most important thing for us was to secure more favorable conditions for additional SFRY exports to the Community and to come to an agreement on the expansion of cooperation on the basis of our long-term plans, and also to be able to use the resources obtained through future financial cooperation for additional purposes, that is not only for transportation infrastructure.

Conditions have also been ensured for the continuation of cooperation on the technological level, in transport, in settling the status of our workers temporarily employed in the EEC and in other areas. In all these matters -- stressed Dizdarevic -- positions were taken that we consider to be favorable."

In conclusion he added that the representatives of the European Investment Bank had assessed its present cooperation with the SFRY favorably and expressed the view that it would substantially improve if the SFRY's procedure was considerably simplified.

TALKS ON S&T COOPERATION WITH USSR CONTINUE

Arkhipov Meets Vrhovec

LD191545 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1215 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Jun (TANJUG) -- Josip Vrhovec, member of the SFRY Presidency, today received Ivan Vasilyevich Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is in our country to attend the 23d session of the intergovernmental SFRY-USSR Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation.

The talks touched upon friendly bilateral relations which, it was agreed, are developing in a comprehensive and successful way on the basis of the recognition of the principles of the Belgrade and Moscow declarations and subsequent documents. Some significant issues related to future economic cooperation and to other spheres of mutual interest were also discussed.

During the meeting reference was also made to the current international political situation and development problems, and to current trends in Europe. Emphasis was placed on the importance of all initiatives and efforts which are aimed at safeguarding peace and which lead to cooperation on an equal footing, to trust and general security.

The meeting was also attended by Borisav Srebric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, on the SFRY side, and on the USSR side by Nikolay Rodionov, USSR ambassador in to the SFRY.

Talks Conclude

AU191740 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] The 23d regular session of the SFRY-USSR Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation has concluded in Belgrade with the signing of a protocol on cooperation. Branislav Canak reports:

The protocol was signed by Borisav Srebric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and president of the SFRY side of the mixed committee, and by Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and president of the USSR side of the committee. This protocol on cooperation constitutes a basis for the concrete implementation of the long-term program of economic and scientific-technological cooperation for 1986-90.

In a statement to the press, Ivan Arkhipov expressed his satisfaction with the results of the 23d session of the SFRY-USSR joint committee, and pointed out that he believes that SFRY-USSR cooperation will develop even more successfully in the future.

And this is what Borisav Srebric said among other things:

[Begin Srebric recording] As regards trade, we proceeded from the premise that we must preserve the present level of this trade and that we should examine the opportunities for increasing it. As regards scientific and technological cooperation, we have determined (?five) basic fields in which we will cooperate in research. Out of this cooperation, new joint technologies and new production should develop.

I can say on the whole that the session of the committee was very successful and that it fully served the aims we set for this session [end recording]

Protocol Signed

LD191952 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1630 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, June 19 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Vice-Premier Borisav Srebric and first Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Ivan Arkhipov here today signed a protocol on cooperation between the two countries in 1986-1990.

Having expressed content with Yugoslav-Soviet economic relations, Srebric and Arkhipov voiced hope that cooperation would be continued successfully and enlarged to cover more domains and still more up-to-date forms.

The protocol was signed at the close of the 23rd session of the Yugoslav-Soviet Intergovernment Committee on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. It provides for more vigorous scientific and technical cooperation in the production of microprocessors, automation devices, in the fuel and power industry, and in the development of new materials and biotechnology. The volume of exchange is to be established by Yugoslav and Soviet planning organs next September.

Srebric observed that commodity trade worth some 40 billion dollars should be expected in the next five-year period. Otherwise, the sum of about 32 billion dollars, planned for trade in the current five-year period, would certainly be exceeded.

LCY COMMISSION STUDIES U.S. POLITICS, ECONOMY

LD191646 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1315 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Jun (TANJUG) -- At today's session the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee's Commission for LCY International Cooperation discussed sociopolitical developments in the U.S. and the way they reflect, from the viewpoint of the U.S. Administration, on the world situation and on the evolution of international relations. Chaired by LCY Central Committee member Dusan Dragosavac, the commission met within the framework of the study of general conditions and developments in the world.

Proceeding from the introductory statements prepared by Petar Boskovic, an adviser in the LCY Central Committee's Presidium, commission members paid special attention to two aspects. They discussed the evolution of political conditions in the U.S., considered from the viewpoint of changes in the ratio of strength between the two leading political parties, the Republicans and the Democrats, as expressed in the results of the presidential and congressional elections.

Also discussed were general, mainly economic, conditions in the U.S. over the past few years, manifested through very controversial indications -- ranging from an excessive trade and budget deficit and rapidly increasing indebtedness on one hand, to the fact that the U.S. has become an area of special interest for foreign investors and an area of dynamic economic recovery on the other. Commission members discussed a wide range of questions in the context of international relations -- economic, political, military, financial, monetary, ideological and cultural problems -- on whose development and situation the U.S. Administration has an explicit influence. It was stressed during the discussion that the U.S. Administration's conduct and policies have far-reaching implications. This is an another reason why they should be monitored and studied in a more direct way.

During the discussion a positive evaluation was made of the contacts and dialogue the LCY has established and has recently been conducting with the leadership of the Republican and Democratic parties. In endorsing these efforts the commission pointed out that these contacts, based on well-known principles of cooperation on an equal footing and noninterference in the internal affairs of others, contribute to better understanding between the peoples of the two countries and serve as an open exchange of views on all the questions coupled with respect for the differences in the socio-political conditions and orientations.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS SECRETARY ON SECURITY SITUATION

LD191128 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0755 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Jun (TANJUG) -- Despite the serious difficulties we as a society have confronted, our internal security situation was satisfactory last year. This is what Dobroslav Culafic, federal secretary of internal affairs, stressed today at a session of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly when submitting his introductory report on the current security situation and on the work of the Federal Secretariat of Internal Affairs in 1984 as related to the report. This assessment, he stressed, is based on the fact that enemy and other socially harmful activity was efficiently suppressed, that, from the security point of view, the winter Olympic games came off in the best possible order, that the enemy emigration plans and attempts to threaten the tourist season were frustrated, that activities by foreign intelligence services were cut short and neutralized, and that we have ensured public peace and order and the conditions for a secure life and work for our working people and citizens.

Culafic added that activities to maintain a high level of security were continued this year as well. The fact that this has been successful is confirmed by the information that all manifestations related to the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the SFRY and victory over fascism, especially in May this year, came off without the slightest hitch from the security point of view. To illustrate the number of serious tasks the members of the internal affairs organs faced, Culafic mentioned that last year and during the first 5 and 1/2 months this year, 1,267 physical attacks were carried out on officials and that 5 members of the internal affairs organs lost their lives while carrying out their official duties and 59 were wounded, with 584 receiving light or serious injuries. [sentence as received]

The federal secretary of internal affairs went on to stress that the complex international situation and the economic difficulties our country faces have an adverse effect on the security situation and that negative social manifestations and various forms of crime occur more often. In this situation anything that is anti-Yugoslav, antisocialist, and anticommunist sees its main chance and steps up its hostile activity, Culafic stressed. He warned in particular of the danger inherent in the escalation of nationalism.

We must be aware, the stressed, that nationalism is our great danger because it is a rallying platform for all enemy forces and foments intranational hatred. Its objective is to wreck socialist self-management in the SFRY. Having recalled that nationalists do not eschew crude attacks with which they undermine our brotherhood and unity and call for reprisals, Culafic stressed that it is indispensable to go beyond mere statements that our fight against nationalistic manifestations, is inconsistent and not resolute enough because nationalists and clericonationalists are increasingly attacking the workers class, especially working youth and young people as a whole.

In assessing the activity of enemy groups and individuals, the federal secretary of internal affairs warned that the fact has to be borne in mind that opposition activity has intensified in the country and that counterrevolution in various forms -- such as nationalism, bourgeois right-wing ideas, liberalistic restoration or dogmation -- is more forcefully present and is exerting greater pressure. In various ways, they are all trying to question all our values and institutions, even the foundations of our socio-economic and political system, to "demystify" -- that is, in the worst possible way to falsify -- our national liberation struggle and our most recent history, to spread the thesis about national reconciliation, about unsuitability, guilt, and responsibility of our leadership, about repression, violation of human rights, and to create "scandals," "cases," and so on.

He added that the internal enemy forces are establishing links with one another and wish to collude with our country's foreign enemies. In seeking aid from abroad, they do not take into account the ideological orientation or the present and strategic objectives of those who offer them assistance. They are united by the desire to destabilize Yugoslavia, said Culafic.

Dobroslav Culafic proceeded to describe the situation in Kosovo, stressing that, during the past 1 and 1/2 years, 16 underground organizations and groups with 362 members were uncovered. Criminal proceedings were instituted against 191 people and demands for misdemeanor proceedings were filed against 363 people. He added, that, because of the present situaion in Kosovo and because of the activity of the irredentists, we must keep insisting that resolute measures be taken and continue the struggle against these enemy forces.

It is insufficient to say now, after 4 years, even if it is quite accurate, that the situation in Kosovo is better than at the time or immediately after the counter-revolution. The actual present situation and the prospects regarding the development of the situation must be established. It is high time we understood that we must not become accustomed to the actions of the irredentists and must not evaluate the situation in Kosovo only by the criterion of whether there is more or less irredentism or whether there are more or fewer excesses. In making this assessment, the most important thing is to recognize that nationalistic, anti-SFRY, and therefore also counterrevolutionary excesses and actions have been occurring continually since 1981 in the entire area of the province and in the most varied forms since the counterrevolution. The irredentists very often use 15- or 16-year-old children, and even younger children, to execute their plans and actions.

Therefore, Dobroslav Culafic said, in evaluating the situation and involving the security services, it is not crucial to establish whether or not these irredentist excesses are on a minor or major scale when it is clear that we are dealing with eleaborate tactics of irredentist centers whereby nationalistic actions must be carried out constantly and throughout the province.

From the politico-security and strategic aspect the emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins is the most dangerous and the most negative consequence of the existence and activity of the irredentists in Kosovo. This assessment is correct, but it is also quite clear that emigration will continue and that those who had left will be returning slowly until we have politically neutralized and totally destroyed the nationalistic forces and until our society as a whole has become more specifically involved in Kosovo's rapid development.

The federal secretary of internal affairs devoted a part of his speech in the SFRY Assembly today to the activity of enemy emigration against which, he stressed, our security services are fighting with a fair amoung of success.

According to Culafic, during last year alone, over 100 kg of explosives were confiscated from the terrorists at the border, and, in other ways, a great number of assembled explosive devices, dozens of detonators, and other equipment used for terrorism and sabotage were seized. Five sabotage actions carried out during the preceding years were successfully solved. The trial of the perpetrators of these subversive actions recently ended.

According to Dobroslav Culafic, the Federal Secretariat of Internal Affairs has established good contacts with the security services of many countries. This improves the effectiveness of our fight against various enemies of the SFRY. However, some countries still tolerate anti-SFRY activity of emigres, especially those groups which have declared themselves to be "political," although in essence they (?advocate), aid, and organize violence in its crudest forms. Having said that the so-called Croat National Council recently opened its "information office" in Bonn, Culafic assessed that this office and similar offices constitute political bases of terrorism and that the toleration of their work does not contribute to international trust and cooperation.

Dobroslav Culafic said our country is exposed to the intensified activities by foreign intelligence institutions. During the past 2 years, our security organs exposed several dozen foreigners and Yugoslav citizens who worked against the security, economic, defense, and other interests of the SFRY on behalf of the intelligence services of some foreign countries. Criminal charges were brought against 52 people.

Speaking of the work of the internal affairs organs, Culafic mentioned that, in cooperation with other social self-protection factors, they have stepped up their activity and obtained significant results in curbing aspects of crime and other socially harmful manifestations.

Positive results have been achieved in maintaining a stable public peace and order and protection of people and property. Compared to 1983, the total number of offenses was reduced by 5.6 percent, including political offenses. A 2.2 percent drop in crime was also registered. Culafic stressed that this public peace and order situation is the result of the orientation of the organs of internal affairs to eliminate the causes of excesses, of improved area coverage, and of closer cooperation between the internal affairs organs and the social self-protection factors. He added that particularly good results have been attained in solving some serious and organized forms of crime and in uncovering the (?unknown) perpetrators of the most serious criminal acts such as murders, robberies, and armed robberies. We are among the few countries in the world where in recent years the percentage of solved crime ranges between 95 and 98 cent. Good results have also been obtained in suppressing illicit drug trade and the passing of foreign counterfeit currency.

In 1984 the internal affairs organs solved about 25 percent of the total number of solved custom offenses and confiscated about 40 percent of the total value of the goods that were involved in the customs offenses.

Economic crime is one of the gravest and socially most dangerous forms of crime. In 1984 alone, these criminal acts caused losses of over 17 billion dinars to our society. The federal secretary of internal affairs mentioned the lack of respect for economic policy regulations and measures, that they are bypassed and disregarded, various foreign trade malpractices, and inadequate implementation of our customs and duties policy as current special problems. He stressed the need to step up the struggle against these evils.

Having mentioned the fact that internal affairs organs solved over 70 percent of the criminal acts involving attacks on social property, Culafic said that the activity of the individual social self-protection factors is still inadequate. For this reason an awareness must be created faster that the working people are the basic protagonists of its protection. He added also that the information about the great number of fires, accidents, and traffic accidents demands that responsibility and the policy of punishment should be stepped up and enhanced. In this connection Culafic mentioned that 4,176 people lost their lives in traffic accidents last year, that over 53,000 were injured, and that the direct material damage was estimated to be 6.6 billion dinars. The causes of this situation, he said, are by and large subjective.

Continuing his report, the federal secretary emphasized progress in strengthening border security and in the implementation of the guidelines on curbing all forms of international terrorism in or from SFRY territory. He also stressed the good results attained in consolidating the action unity of the organs of internal affairs.

I should like to stress, Culafic said, that the cadres working in the organs of internal affairs are very much aware of the need for reciprocal cooperation and work links. One reason for this is the fact that, by its nature, the security business does not tolerate encapsulation within the framework of narrowly defined sociopolitical communities and that those who engage in criminal and other harmful activities do not recognize municipal and republican borders but operate against the SFRY and the interests of its working people and citizens.

Dobroslav Culafic noted that the staffing levels of the Federal Secretariat of Internal Affairs last year were good once again, but he said that the increase in the cost of living caused problems that are increasingly difficult to contend with.

He stressed that according to available information, there are 13,120 militiamen in the country who do not have accommodations of their own. The situation is at its most difficult in the SR of Montenegro, in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, and in the Militia Brigade of the Federal Secretariat of Internal Affairs where about 70 percent of the militiamen on the current staff list have been unable to resolve their housing problem. In the other republics and in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, the situation is slightly better; 10-37 percent of militiamen are without accommodation. I think that this problem has to be resolved faster, or it will have an adverse impact on the overall ability of the organs and on their efficiency in executing the tasks set before them, warned Culafic. A shortage of resources also makes the implementation of the program of modernization of the Federal Secretariat of Internal Affairs difficult, he said.

Returning to the question of the activity of the forces hostile to the SFRY, Culafic stressed that they have no chance whatsoever of carrying out their objectives, but that they should not be underestimated.

In evaluating what is necessary to preserve a stable security situation and to strengthen it, the Federal Secretariat of Internal Affairs mentioned that, from the point of view of security, the implemention of the long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization is a priority task. The work of further consolidation of the security services, added Culafic, must proceed within the framwork of that. He said in conclusion that however strong the service can be both from the technical and from the staffing point of view it cannot successfully wage the struggle against enemy forces on its own. Such a struggle and this struggle -- I am reiterating the old truth Comrade Tito constantly insisted on -- can be pursued only by the people organized in many forms of social self-protection; it can be done only by the collectives and by our working people and workers class, said Federal Secretary of Internal Affairs Culafic, as he concluded his introductory report to the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly.

IRAN CALLED IMPORTANT PROMISING MARKET

AU191214 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1440 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, June 17 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav exports to Iran last year totalled 174.970,000 dollars, while Yugoslav oil purchases from Iran totalled 252.930,000 dollars. [numbers as received]

Last years's plan for the two countries trade reaching 700 million dollars was not realized because of irregular purchases of the Iranian oil on the part of Yugoslavia; it was stated today at a meeting in the Yugoslav Economic Chamber.

At today's meeting of Yugoslav economists it was stressed again that Iran is a very important and promising market for Yugoslavia.